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SPACE, NUCLEAR WEAPON TALKS TO BE HELD 11-12 AUG

LD061735 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1715 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 6 Aug (TASS) -- Soviet-U.S. working consultations on the level of experts on questions of space and nuclear weapons are to take place in Moscow 11-12 August.

These consultations are being held as preparation for the forthcoming meeting between the USSR foreign affairs minister and the U.S. secretary of state.

COMMENTARY ON REAGAN ARMS MODERNIZATION REPORT

LD061422 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1310 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Commentary by TASS military observer Vladimir Chernyshev]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Aug (TASS) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has sent Congress the unclassified version of a White House report dealing with the prospects for the development of the U.S. and Soviet strategic forces. The following catches one's attention in the letter that prefaces the report. First, the President has yet again confirmed his refusal to observe in the future the Soviet-U.S. agreements on limiting strategic offensive weapons. In the future, he stated, the United States must make decisions on the structure of its strategic forces without considering the criteria contained in the SALT documents. Second, R. Reagan declared program for the U.S. strategic forces and the continued work on the SDI to be "vitally important."

In this way the present U.S. Administration has yet again demonstratively cast aside the legal agreements that restrain the nuclear arms race. Of significance is the stress the White House head places on the "need" to fulfill the whole "strategic program" for the 1980's expenditures on which are set at $222 million for just 1982-87. In the first 4 year the current administration has been in power, the Pentagon has been allocated more than $1 trillion.

Despite all this, the President states in an accompanying letter that the United States "will display maximum restraint" in modernizing its strategic forces and that the achievement of an agreement on "substantial reductions" of offensive weapons is a "primary task" for the U.S. leadership. It clearly sounds paradoxical!

The essence of this policy of Washington has been very eloquently explained by R. Bowman, president of the U.S. Institute for Space and Security Studies: "We are tired of equality. The only way that we can get back the leverage of political pressure is to regain military superiority."

The present U.S. Administration has begun to feel cramped not only by the framework of treaty restrictions, but evidently by the framework of its own planned "strategic program" as well. It is not without reason the U.S. Congress budget commission came to the conclusion that, having derailed SALT, the administration intends to embark upon an unrestricted buildup of nuclear arsenals. The commission's report says that a program for deployment of another 867 MX missiles, the construction of 36 atomic missile-launcher submarines of the Ohio type, and so on, will be started.

As is evident, the U.S. ruling circles are unwilling to give up the world-view of yesterday. Washington's hostility toward the process of arms limitation and reduction is quite obvious. However, the vital interests of mankind make imperative the rejection of this short-sighted and dangerous stance.

PAPER MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF TEST MORATORIUM

PM061154 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Katin "International Review": "The Moratorium: 1 Year On"]

[Text] The moratorium on nuclear explosions unilaterally adopted by our country has been in effect exactly 1 year. It was originally proclaimed through 1 January 1986 but was subsequently extended twice, and in May of this year our government decided not to conduct nuclear tests through 6 August. That is, until the date on which the United States dropped the first atom bomb on the Japanese city of Hiroshima 41 years ago -- which entailed the deaths of hundres of thousands of people.

In response to the ending of all nuclear tests, which the Soviet Union announced 1 year ago, the United States began putting forward reasons for refusing to follow that example. At first Washington declared that the Soviet Union always suspends its tests during the summer and fall. When our moratorium was extended by a 7 months, another argument was advanced on the other side of the ocean. The USSR had allegedly carried out more explosions, overtaking the United States in that respect. The Swedish Defense Institute provides information: As of 1 January 1986, 801 devices had been exploded on the U.S. nuclear range, and 563 on the Soviet one.

These figures have become the property of the world public, and you cannot take exception to them. Then the American Administration grasped at a new version -- about the supposed impossibility of verifying [kontrol] nuclear tests. That fabrication was also refuted, it was refuted by venerable scientists from 35 countries, including the United States itself. Here is their opinion, expressed in a special declaration: Regarding the problem of verifying [kontrol] a total nuclear test ban, we are convinced that the latest achievements in the sphere of seismology in conjuction with corresponding jointly observed internationl procedures, including on-site inspection [inspektsiya], will ensure a high degree of confidence that nuclear tests are no longer being conducted."

Cooperation between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. Natural Resources Defense Council is a noteworthy event in the sphere of verification [kontrol]. Under an agreement between them, seismic stations are being set up in the region of Semipalatinsk in Kazakhstan, where the Soviet range is, and in Nevada. One of the purposes of the experiment is to carry out joint verification [kontrol] and to draw up methods for infallibly identifying nuclear explosions.

Yes, Moscow, which, incidentally, is no less interested than the United States in effective verification [kontrol], is moving toward Washington. This cannot be said of the United States. The reason for this is well-known -- to achieve superiority in nuclear arms. As Defense Secretary C. Weinberger admits, the United States is seeking to ensure its "strategic superiority in a nuclear conflict." In other words, the 15 nuclear explosions that thundered in Nevada during the Soviet moratorium constitute real preparations for nuclear war. During the next 10 years the American Administration plans to conduct approximately 1,000 underground nuclear tests for the purpose of developing [razrabotka] technology for waging "star wars".

The attitude toward the problem of nuclear tests is the litmus test of the true intentions of states and their leaders to end the arms race. All Western leaders appear verbally to advocate slowing it down and halting this race. However, as soon as practical actions are demanded, the political will completely disappears and excuses are invented to go back on their word. This is how not only the United States, but also other Western powers behave.

In all parts of the world, including the United States, millions of people; political parties; public organizations; influential individuals; and popular figures in science, culture, and the clergy have sided with us in this matter. This has highlighted the isolation of the American Administration, which explodes one nuclear device after another in Nevada with maniacal stubbornness.

According to public opinion polls, two-thirds of U.S. citizens insist on an immediate end to nuclear tests. More than 100 local organs of power in U.S. states, districts, and cities, including such major cities as New York, Detroit, and Chicago, have adopted resolutions calling on the White House to subscribe to the Soviet moratorium.

Today the world is faced with a merciless reality: Human civilization will not survive a nuclear war. The most sophisticated technological systems can go unexpectedly and catastrophically wrong. The tragic events involving Challenger and at Chernobyl have convincingly demonstrated this recently. Active measures are needed to reduce the risk of nuclear war. And a verifiable [poddayushchiysya proverk] total nuclear test ban could be the first step on this path. In the long term a total, verifiable [poddayushchiysya proverke] test ban would be the prelude to the destruction of all nuclear arsenals. The people of our planet can and must channel their knowledge, experience, and resources elsewhere -- into the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Yes, truly great tasks are being advanced. New thinking is needed to achieve these tasks. The Soviet Union's sunilateral moratorium on nuclear tests is a concrete manifestation of this new thinking, opening up unique opportunities for a total unclear test ban. It is now up to United States, and people in our country still hope that common sense will prevail on the other side of the ocean.

ARTICLE: SDI "BLATANT VIOLATION'OF ABM TREATY

PM061131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 86 First Edition p 6

[Article by Doctor of Juridical Sciences V. Vereshchetin, "Vice President of the International Institute of Space Law": "'Star Wars' is Against International Law"]

[Text] How do U.S. obligations as defined by international law correspond to its "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) aims and practical actions to realize these aims?

In order to answer this question, let us turn to the ABM Treaty, which is regarded everywhere as the cornerstone of the totality of international agreements on arms limitation and reduction. The special role of this unlimited-duration treaty is determined by the organic link between strategic offensive and defensive weapons.

As follows from the very title, preamble, and basic provisions of the treaty, its aim is the sides' maximum restraint in the creation of ABM system. The most important obligation under the treaty is "not to deploy ABM systems for a defense of the territory of its country and not to provide a base for such a defense" (Article I point 2).

The officially stated basic idea and ultimate aim of SDI are directly at variance with the aim of the ABM Treaty and also with the cited obligation under this treaty. In the U.S. presidential directive of 23 March 1983 which announced SDI its aim is defined as "elimination of the threat created by nuclear ballistic missiles." In the final analysis it is a question of an attempt to creat an "ABM shield" protecting the entire U.S. territory, which is prohibited by Article I of the treaty.

You do not have to be a specialist in military matters to realize that tests are an accelerator of the nuclear arms race because they are used to develop [otrabotka] new kinds and types of mass destruction weapons and to improve existing systems. An end to tests would abruptly slow down this entire process.

What is more, the ending of tests is also the way to eliminate nuclear arsenals already accumulated. For if there are no tests and, consequently, no modernization of the existing nuclear weapons, they will begin gradually to lose their efficiency and grow old and will ultimately die off.

In a word, if we succeed in reaching an agreement on this question, this in turn will mean getting closer in practice to nuclear disarmament. There is nothing unreal about this because the Moscow Treaty, concluded in 1963, on the prohibition of tests in three environments -- in the atmosphere, in space, and under water -- is still operating efficiently. The main issue in the present situation is to realize that all earthly civilization will perish in a nuclear war and that no underground shelters will save it. Only the path to the nuclear-free future can save mankind. This must become the axiom of our age.

The situation has taken shape in such a way that, if we do not lower the barrier in front of the crazy nuclear arms race today, tomorrow may be too late. The world's peoples and the broad public in the West well understand this danger. This was why our unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions was perceived as manifestation of goodwill and as a desire to really prevent mankind from sliding toward the nuclear abyss.

Our country's leadership understands the concern of the people and governments of various countries at the nuclear threat hanging over mankind. As is known, last fall the leaders of six states -- Argentina, Mexico, Sweden, India, Tanzania, and Greece -- sent M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, a message proposing that the USSR and the United States announce a 12-month moratorium on nuclear explosions. The Soviet Union shares the six countries' leaders' assessment of such a measure as effective in strengthening peace. The Soviet leader pointed out in his reply message: "It is with good reason that you link the ending of tests with hopes of erecting a reliable barrier in the way of the nuclear arms race and with a shift toward the practical elimination of nuclear weapons."

As the past 12 months have shown, the USSR has done everything in its power in this regard. Obviously the time has come to show greater exactingness toward the United States and to influence it on the moral plane. This question will probably be discussed at the meeting of the "Delhi Six," which opened in Mexico on 6 August. Indeed, it is impossible to overlook the fact when Washington ostentatiously ignores the opinion of six influential states and, virtually, of all countries and people.

Incidentally, the proposal of the "Delhi Six" to set up an international seismic center will also help to solve the problem of verification [kontrol], about which the United States is so concerned. This will cut the ground from under those who are inclined to cast doubt on the data obtained by national seismic stations. It has been scientifically established that nuclear explosions with a yield of merely 20-30 metric tons can be reliably recorded at a distance of 2,000-3,000 km, while a 1-kiloton explosion is detectable at a distance of 10,000 km. So, virtually any underground nuclear test can be recorded by the stations the six states, located in different parts of the world, propose to set up and site on their own territories.

The year of the Soviet moratorium has also proved very noteworthy in the sense that it has shown the attitude of the broad world public to nuclear tests. [paragraph continues]

HAMMER, GALE COMMENT ON VISIT TO KIEV

PM061300 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 6 Aug 86 p 1

[Special correspondent Yuriy Shcherbak article: "Chernobyl Through American Eyes"]

[Text] Kiev -- The passengers were Armand Hammer, famous U.S. businessman and collector and friend of the Soviet Union; Dr Robert Gale, who enjoys particular sympathy in our country; and A.Ye. Romanenko, Ukrainian SSR minister of health.

The visit by Dr Hammer (let us recall that he was trained as a doctor of medicine and eagerly speaks about it) and Dr Gale to Kiev started in the morning when a white Boeing-727 bearing the U.S. flag and the blue and red sign "No 1 OXY" -- this means that it is the number one aircraft in the Occidental Petroleum Company, whose president is Armand Hammer -- rolled to a stop at the Borisopol Airport terminal building. About half-a-dozen representatives of U.S. press and television spilled out of the aircraft.

Everything happened quickly, in a businesslike fashion, without unnecessary ceremony or delay. Just 1 hour later Dr Hammer was sharing his first impressions from Kiev, where he is visiting for the first time in his life.

"I am really amazed. Kiev is so beautiful, there are so many flowers here," Hammer said in Russian. 'My wife has not seen so many flowers even back in her home town. People in the Ukraine probably love flowers very much."

Evaluating the prospects of the development of U.S.-Soviet relations, he emphasized:

"I believe that these relations will improve. A very important role was played here by the Geneva meeting between General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan. But its potential is still underutilized. This is why I would sincerely like to see our leaders and ministers continue the dialogue on questions of disarmament and peace. It is well-known what enormous efforts are made by the USSR to prevent a nuclear war. We must strive to live in peace with one another. What is needed is not military confrontation but peaceful coexistence. It is useful to exchange scientific achievements and cultural values. An exhibition of paintings from my collection is currently on show in the Soviet Union. After Novosibirsk it will be seen by people in Odessa, and then by people in Kiev in October. I plan to open it myself."

Despite all those who tried to scare him, Hammer was not afraid to come to Kiev and fly on to Chernobyl today. Before our helicopter took off, while the flight path was being cleared, I asked Dr Hammer about his current feelings not as a businessman, but as a doctor.

"I am very pleased with what I saw, especially your hospitals. Capable and experienced doctors work here. Your hospitals are in no way inferior to first class hospitals in the United States. I do not think that people in America know this...."

I told Dr Hammer about the heroism of Soviet doctors and all medical personnel who did not spare their energy or health in order to alleviate the misfortune in those tragic spring days. Hammer translated my story for Dr Gale. I noticed that I had the most unusual interpreter in my life. I thought about this amazingly lively and affable man, whose hand felt Lenin's handshake, a man who has met almost all the most eminent statesmen and public figures of the 20th century. [paragraph continues]

I also thought: What an example of Lenin's perspicacity it was, at the height of the most difficult days in our history, to receive the young American and budding businessman and to sow in his soul the seeds of friendship, peace, and mutual understanding that are yielding so much now!

That same evening Dr Hammer took off from Kiev for Los Angeles. But Dr Gale and his family stayed on for a few days in order to meet his colleagues in Kiev, take a break in our city, and tour its sights. The next morning, having taken his customary 1-hour run in the Kiev parks along the Dnieper, Dr Gale and his wife Tamar and three children made their way to the Kiev Institute for Pediatrics, Obsterics, and Gynecology, where the guests were welcomed by Institute Director Academician Ye.M. Lukyanov, member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences and chairman of the Ukrainian section of the international organization "World Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War."

Following his visit to the institute, Dr Gale declared:

"Many people in the world think that Kiev has been totally abandoned by its residents or that all the children have been evacuated. One of the reasons why I came here with my family was the desire to emphasize yet again that the situation is fully under control and the patients are receiving the assistance they need. I had no doubts about the safety of my trip to Kiev. Under no circumstances would I have brought my children along has there had been the slightest potential danger. It seems to me that such an action would be easier for people to understand than a whole range of medical statements and complex summations."

During his last trip to Kiev, When Dr Gale was examining a group of patients suffering from radiation, he hardly smiled. Now that the patients' condition gives no cause for alarm, he is smiling and joking.

After all, a smile is always a good sign.

The governments of the countries participating in Eureka came out in favor of a peaceful, civil character for scientific-technological cooperation. However, it has become clear over the last year that the West European military-industrial complex is trying to make use of the Eureka program to cover up military research and development. The Pentagon is energetically urging the West European companies along this path. What is more, General Rogers, commander of NATO armed forces, has openly spoken in favor of creating a European system of antimissile defense, a kind of European nuclear shield to supplement the U.S. SDI. The Pentagon is now farming out orders to European firms for the study and development of a European antimissile program. The aim is clear: to help Washington implement plans to create space weapons, and to harness the Europeans more firmly to their star wars programs. These plans have been exposed by Von Buelow, chairman of the SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany] commission on security matters. In particular, he stated that the idea of creating an antimissile defense system in Western Europe is just as mistaken as the U.S. SDI. Both SDI and the Euopean defense initiative, Von Buelow said, would lead to a sharp destabilization of relations between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and to an increase in the threat of nuclear war.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON NATO VIEW OF PACT OFFER

PM050855 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Aug 86 Morning Edition pp 4, 5

[Editorial article: "Europe Must Set an Example; Warsaw Pact Member-Countries' Initiatives Open New Horizons"]

[Text] Almost 2 months have elapsed since the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference in Budapest at which an extensive program for substantial reductions in armed forces and armaments in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals was put forward. It represents a substantial addition to the far-reaching proposals for the elimination of mass destruction weapons put forward by the Soviet Union on 15 January and takes account of considerations expressed in West European countries in respect of this kind of comprehensive approach to practical steps in the field of real disarmament.

In putting forward the new program, the Warsaw Pact member-states are not setting any preconditions for the beginning of a pointed discussion of their proposals. They have expressed their readiness to consider in a constructive spirit other proposals on this subject put forward by NATO member-states, neutral and nonaligned states, and other European states.

Even the zealous advocates of the arms race in the NATO camp can hardly feel entirely comfortable sitting atop mountains of stockpiled lethal means. In terms of the concentration of these means per square kilometer, Europe, and particularly central Europe, has not match on our planet, and its saturation with explosive materials is increasing.

There are people who, by claiming that even in these conditions the continent has been able to avoid bloody conflicts, try to make out that there may be no need for concern at the further escalation of the arms rade. Not one session of leading NATO organs passed without exhortations for an even more feverish buildup of this arms race.

Washington in particular is interested in this, demanding from its allies -- the governments of West European countries -- that they steadily increase their spending on conventional arms. Overt and behind-the-scenes conflicts on this subject between West European countries on one side and the United States on the other are continuing. The U.S. allies long ago reached a critical level of military appropriations in respect of their economies and finances. [paragraph continues]

However, they lack the political determination to reject the myth of the "Soviet threat" foisted on them by the Pentagon. This myth represents the main propaganda lever in the hands of the U.S. military when applying pressure in order to force the issue of militarization.

Even before, the falseness of these claims was quite obvious. But now that the socialist countries of the Warsaw Pact have put forward their new proposals, clear prospects have emerged for accords that could enable Europe to breathe much more freely having cast off the burden of dangerous and ruinous arms programs.

We are prepared, without hesitation, to eliminate the "surplus" in weapons of which we have more in order to secure corresponding Western reductions in weapons of which the West has more.

In other words, it has been proposed to seek a balance at considerably lower levels.

This task, as the Soviet side has pointed out, is a realistic one that brooks no delay. We have a right to expect a positive and concrete response from the West since what the Warsaw Pact states have put forward are practical, specific proposals.

As an initial step a one-shot, mutual reduction by 100,000-150,000 men each in the numerical strength of the rival military and political alliances' forces within the next 1-2 years is envisaged. Within the framework of this measure the reduction of tactical strike aircraft would be of great importance. Immediately after this has been achieved, further substantial reductions could follow so that, by the early nineties, both alliances' ground forces and tactical strike aviation in Europe could be reduced by approximately one-fourth compared with the present level. The process of armed forces and arms reductions could be taken even further.

It is proposed to elaborate and implement additional measures capable of building up the confidence of Warsaw Pact and NATO countries, and of all European states, that surprise offensive operations will not be launched against them.

Steps to ensure effective and reliable verification [kontrol] of the implementation of armed forces and arms reductions are envisaged. To this end it is proposed to utilize both national technical means and international procedures including on-site inspections.

With the utmost responsibility the Warsaw Pact member-states have declared that they would never, under any circumstances, initiate military actions against any state either in Europe or in any other part of the world provided that they themselves are not the target of aggression.

Proposals have been put forward which in their spirit testify to the goodwill of the socialist states that have advanced them, in their content are specific and precisek, and in their significance are absolutely essential if true security is to triumph on our continent.

The translation of these proposals into reality would mean the saving of vast material means that are currently being spent for military purposes even though they are urgently needed for civilian, peaceful purposes.

How were these proposals received in Western countries' government circles? There is no shortage of declarative statements by Western countries' officials about their allegiance to the idea of conventional arms reductions. The proposals made in Budapest are welcomed in general terms. [paragraph continues]

To oppose them openly would be impossible, even for the known opponents of such steps, because of political considerations.

At the latest NATO Council session in Halifax (Canada) it was decided to set up a special group to "study" the problem of conventional arms. That is where the Warsaw Pact member-states' proposals were sent.

Is this perhaps a tactical move designed to henceforth keep the socialist countries' new proposals from public view, a clearly ill-intentioned move? And how much time do they need in Western capitals to "study" these proposals?

Many questions of this kind arise. However, essentially, no intelligible answer on this account has so far been received from NATO countries' government circles. Meanwhile time does not stand still, nor are broad circles of the public prepared to condone such "spinning out" of a question that demands a clear answer rather than evasion of the issue.

It is absurd and criminal in the face of the nuclear threat to act according to the defunct scheme based on the premise that what is good for the socialist countries must be rejected by capitalist governments.

True, M.S. Gorbachev declared in Vladivostok, disarmament is advantageous for us, but it is just as advantageous for all people whose governements spend billions on the arms race. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary pointed out that our foreign policy initiatives stem form a profound concern for mankind's destiny.

The complex, contradictory dialectic of the present world situation is particularly visible in Europe. On one hand, as a result of persistent efforts and a great deal of work, it has been possible to agree to a historical code of rules, norms, and principles enshrined in the Final Act of the all-European Conference. The "spirit of Helsinki" has weathered the first trials and continues to serve stability and peace in Europe.

On the other hand, it is the presence on a colossal scale of mass destruction weapons on European soil, and also of more and more sophisticated and destructive conventional weapons, which moreover are largely controlled by the United States rather than the European governments, that creates not a remote, not a potential, but a direct threat to Europe and consequently the whole world.

It is enough to recall the raid on Libya in April by U.S. F-111 fighters based in Britain. This is not an isolated incident. The Pentagon makes no secret of the fact that U.S. bases in Western Europe are a bridgehead for actions against states in other parts of the world that Washington finds "unacceptable." For Europe this is fraught with countless pernicious consequences.

In their attempts to belittle the significance of the Warsaw Pact states' peace initiatives, describing them as "propaganda," the militarist circles are behaving as if the inflated military budgets for finance the arms race were "untouchable," whereas the rights and material well-being of the borad masses of the working people were fair game.

Europe set the rest of the world an example of a responsible approach to its destiny in adopting the CSCE Final Act in Helsinki. Now it is necessary to go further, to move on to steps of real disarmament on the European Continent. That will be an even more inspiring example to the entire world.

FURTHER COMMENTS ON GORBACHEV VLADIVOSTOK SPEECH

Gerasimov Briefs Newsmen

PM021357 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists on current issues of international life was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry center 29 July G.I. Gerasimov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Information Department, drew attention at the briefing to the new Soviet foreign policy initiatives set forth in the speech of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered at the ceremonial meeting devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to Vladivostok.

Dwelling on the propositions contained in the foreign policy part of the speech, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman emphasized that the Soviet Union resolutely favors the involvement of the Asian and Pacific region in the general process of the creation of a comprehensive system of international security as discussed at the 27th CPSU Congress. This would promote the strengthening of good-neighborly relations and friendship between the countries of the region and would not only have a beneficial effect on the situation in this region but also help to preserve and consolidate world peace.

Kotov Reviews Speech

PM061000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 86 Second Edition p 4

[Boris Kotov "International Review"

[Text] All this week the attention of the international public has been focused on M.S. Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok, in which he outlined wide-ranging and specific thoughts on the possible nature of the process of shaping international security and peaceful interaction of states in the vast Asian and Pacific region.

This vast expanse, covering almost half of the earth, contains many major states, among them the USSR, the United States, India, China, Japan, Vietnam, Mexico, and Indonesia. It also includes countries like Canada, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, and dozens of other states. Taking into account the fact that many of them, particularly those recently liberated from colonial slavery, are targets of active militarist intrigues by imperialist forces which are creating a tense and at times explosive situation in the region and are weaving a network of military bases, one can understand the truly universal interest with which the new Soviet initiatives were welcomed everywhere in the world.

On the Basis of Good Neighborliness

"Omnidirectional diplomatic offensive" -- this how the Paris newspaper LE MATIN described the Soviet leader's speech in Vladivostok. "A most important political speech, "India's press noted for its part. "The USSR'S strategy is aimed at the preservation of peace and stability in Asia," Japan's TOKYO SHIMBUN wrote.

Comprehensively analyzing, assessing, and commenting on the multifaceted peace plan for Asia and the Pacific which was put forward in Vladivostok, observers abroad single out the USSR's deisre to primarily impart dynamism to its bilateral relations with all countries in the region without exception. Particular attention in this is given to the prospects for developing Soviet-Chinese relations. This is fully understandable. Of course, the issue does not revolve only around the fact that the USSR and China share the longest land border in the world and that the Soviet and Chinese share the longest land border in the world and that the Soviet and Chinese peoples are almost predestined to live next to one another. History has assigned an exceptionally responsible mission to our two great peoples. Much in international development depends on the two largest socialist states.

Under these conditions, particular importance is attached to the confirmation heard in Vladivostok: The Soviet Union is prepared to discuss with China at any time, at any level, and most serious questions concerning additional measures to create an atmosphere of good neighborliness so as to consolidate and advance further the noticeable improvement which has occurred in our relations in the last few years. In particular, there has been positive progress in economic ties. The historically evolved complementarity of the Soviet and Chinese economic offers great opportunities for the expansion of these ties, including in the border regions. An intergovernmental agreement is already being jointly elaborated upon utilizing to joint advantage the abundant resources of the Amur border river basin and on hydroengineering construction work. Here is another indicative fact: A large PRC trade and economic exhibition opened a few days ago in Moscow.

The Soviet Government is drafting a positive answer to the question of assistance in building a railroad to link China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region with our Kazakhstan. The USSR has offered the PRC cooperation in space science, which could include the training of Chinese cosmonauts. Great opportunities for reciprocal exchanges between the USSR and China exist in the spheres of culture and education.

The Soviet Union is prepared for the all-around development of relations with the PRC and sincerely desires this. The USSR's steps in this direction are encountering a response in China: XINHUA describes them as "gestures of goodwill."

There has been a keen and broad response to the Vladivostok speech by political and public circles in Japan, in relations with which signs of a change for the better are also noticeable in the USSR. This is perfectly natural reaction, because the objective location of our two countries in the world is such that it demands intensive cooperation on a firm realistic basis, in an atmosphere of tranquility unburdened by problems of the past. A start was made recently in this direction. A fruitful exchange of visits by foreign ministers took place this year. An exchange of top-level visits is on the agenda. This fact, according to reports from Tokyo, is positively assessed by Japan's government circles.

According to the same reports, the country's business circles are, for their part, highly interested in the Soviet proposals for economic collaboration and the organization of long-term cooperation in the study and comprehensive utilization of the ocean's resources. The newspaper NIHON KEIZAI noted in this regard that Japanese businessmen "welcome the strengthening of Japanese-Soviet ties in the economic sphere."

The United States is another of our close neighbors in the Pacific region. Only 7 km separate the Soviet Bolshoy Diomed Island from the U.S. Little Diomede Island.

It was again authoritatively declared in Vladivostok that the Soviet Union advocates peaceful, good neighborly, and equal relations with the United States and mutually advantageous cooperation for which consideration opportunities exist both in the Far East and in the Pacific.

But of course, the most important question in Soviet-U.S. relations today is the question of terminating the arms race which threatens the world with a nuclear catastrophe. It is with this question that people in all continents link their hopes for a turn for the better in world affairs. It is well known that, following last year's summit meeting in Geneva, the USSR submitted an entire package of large-scale proposals in this sphere. But no positive reaction has been forthcoming from Washington.

In order to overcome this marking of time, the USSR submitted new compromise proposals last June. They were outlined in M.S. Gorbachev's letter to President Reagan. The U.S. reply arrived a few days ago. "It provides food for thought," the Soviet leader declared in this regard. "We have started to study it. We will treat it with responsibility and attention."

Commenting on these words, the Western press notes with satisfaction that they testify to the USSR's desire to "continue the dialogue" with Washington on the most burning question of our time and to the fact that the door to a new Soviet-U.S. summit meeting "has been far from slammed shut." Moreover, it singles out the idea voiced in Vladivostok: The USSR attaches paramount importance to whether the U.S. counterproposals correspond with the principle of equal security, to whether they will make it possible to come closer to effective joint solutions in the sphere of terminating the arms race and preventing its transfer to outer space.

Wind of Detente

"The wind of detente is blowing from Vladivostok" -- these words were part of the flood of responses from abroad received in the last few days on the teletype machines in editorial offices in Moscow. These words are not accidental. They have a certain symbolism. They were spoken on the eve of 1 August, the 11th anniversary of the day of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, which marked the beginning of the process of detente and the strengthening of security and cooperation in the European continent. They also apply to the Soviet plan for ensuring collective security in Asia and the Pacific Ocean zone, which was put forward in Vladivostok.

The core of this plan is not only the development and strengthening of bilateral good-neighborly relations between states in this region but also the pooling of their efforts to ease international tension and avert the war danger. The USSR has proposed as a goal -- even if not an immediate one -- a Pacific conference, modeled on the Helsinki conference, with the participation of all the littoral countries. It could be held in Hiroshima, the city which was the first victim of the nuclear madness. In this way, Hiroshima would symbolically take over the baton of peace from the Finnish capital and would become the "Helsinki" of Asia and the Pacific.

The Soviet program for Asia and the Pacific also envisages a whole range of other specific measures and immediate actions. It is primarily aimed at questions of regional settlement: The cooling of political passions which are boiling around young independent Cambodia, which some people would like to push back into the tragic past, the need to normalize Sino-Vietnamese relations, the establishment of mutually acceptable relations between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN, and the easing of the dangerous tension in the Korean peninsula with a view to embarking on the path toward solving the national problem of the whole Korean people.

Another important direction is to place a barrier across the path of the proliferation and buildup of nuclear weapons in the region. What is necessary for this prupose is , in particular, utmost support for the nuclear-free zone already proclaimed in the South Pacific and the creation of such zones in the Korean peninsula, as the DPRK proposes, and in Southeast Asia. The Soviet program also envisages the start of talks on the reduction of naval activity in the Pacific and the resumption of talks on the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

The USSR attaches great importance to the radical reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Asia to the limits of reasonable sufficiency. Finally, the Soviet program put forward the proposal to put on a practical footing the discussion of measures of confidence building and elimination of force in the region.

There was broad reaction in the world to the decision by the Soviet leadership, officially announced in Vladivostok and adopted following consultations with Afghanistan's government, on the return home of limited contingent units of Soviet servicemen temporarily stationed there. The overwhelming majority of mass news media abroad, expressing the opinion of broad political and public circles in their countries, evaluated this decision as convincing proof of the USSR's desire to speed up a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan and to give yet another fillip of the Afghan-Pakistani talks which are being held in Geneva. Moreover, it is noted with gratification that, in the event of such a settlement's final elaboration our country is prepared to accelerate the return of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan by agreement with the Afghan leadership.

Nevertheless, it became clearly evident in the last few days that such a turn of events is not to everyone's liking. The Washington organizers of imperialist intervention against Afghanistan and their yes-men in a number of other countries hastened to proclaim that the Soviet decision is a "propaganda trick," thus evidently expecting to justify before the public the continuation of their criminal undeclared war against the revolutionary Afghan people. It is to such lovers of the export of counterrevolution that the Soviet warning is addressed: If the intervention against the DRA continues, the USSR will not leave its neighbor in the lurch. Our international solidarity with the Afghan people and, likewise, the interests of the Soviet Union's security absolutely rule this out.

The new initiatives for easing tension in Asia and the Pacific region which were put forward in Vladivostok, as the Mongolian neswpaper UNEN rightly notes, are a vivid practical materialization of the USSR's foreign policy course, elaborated by the 27th CPSU Congress, of creating an all-embracing system of international security. Collective security in the Asian and Pacific region can and must become an important link and an organic part of this system.

Factor of Stability

Turkish Prime Minister T. Ozal paid an official visit to the Soviet Union last week at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

An extensive exchange of opinions on topical international problems took place durign the Soviet-Turkish talks held in the Kremlin. There was detailed examination of the current state and the prospects for future development of the entire complex of Soviet-Turkish good-neighborly relations.

The history of these relations contains quite a few memorable and instructive pages. There is no doubt that the most vivid one is linked with the names of the founders of our two states, V.I. Lenin and Kemal Ataturk. At a crucial stage of both countries' historical development, they managed to effect a fundamental breakthrough in relations between our two countries. The peace established at that time on the Soviet-Turkish border, as the head of the Soviet Government N.I. Ryzhkov noted, still remains a factor of stability throughout this important region.

The latest visit by a high-ranking Turkish delegation to the USSR will undoubtedly help the further development of the principles of Soviet-Turkish good neighborliness.

Exceptional importance in this regard is attached to the fact that agreement was reached in Moscow to expand bilateral contacts in the political, parliamentary, and public fields and to activate exchanges in the sphere of science, art, culture, and sports. The sides' firm agreement on the need to impart increasingly wwighty content to the Soviet-Turkish Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Trade, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, the commodity turnover agreements, and other existing accords is an indicator of the successful outcome of the talks.

The visit showed that Soviet-Turkish relations are in the process of positive and stable development. Its results testify that all countries, large or small, regardless of their membership of different military-political alliances, must and can -- given the existence of goodwill -- step up th quest for ways to expand mutually beneficial international cooperation in the interests of their peoples and universal peace.

Mulatov Commentary

OW020119 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Mulatov commentary]

[Text] People's Korea, Japan, India, and many other countries in Asia and the Pacific region have enthusiastically commented on the Soviet proposal to effect extensive cooperation among all the countries in that region for peace and security. This proposal was put forward in the speech made by Soviet leader Gorbachev at Vladivostok on 28 July. It is reported that Mayor Araki of Hiroshim supports the proposal to hold a Pacific meeting in Hiroshima. The people and statesmen of some countries also showed understanding of other Soviet proposals -- proposals to begin talks on reducing the activity of naval fleets in the Pacific Ocean, to resume talks on turning the Indian Ocean into a peaceful region, and to reduce the strength of the armed forces and conventional weapons in Asia on a large scale. News media have also reported that the Soviet Union is willing to talk with China on taking specific measures to reduce the strength of the armies on both sides. In this regard our station observer Mulatov writes as follows:

The central theme of all these Soviet proposals is to eliminate the possibiltiy of a military confrontation and stop activities to strengthen war preparations and to ensure that all countries strive to develop peaceful cooperation and stabilize the peaceful situation in Asia.

In this regard the Soviet Union attaches great importance to its mutual understanding and cooperation with China.

In his speech at Vladivostok Comrade Gorbachev pointed out: history has entrusted the Soviet and Chinese peoples with an exceptionally important mission. A great deal in international development depends on the two largest socialist states. It is precisely from this point that we understand our two nations' heavy responsibility for strengthening security in Asia and in the whole world. The Soviet Union is ready to discuss matters concerning supplementary measures to create an atmosphere of good-neighborliness with China at any time and at any level. In the international arena the extensive cooperation and coordination in many fields between the Soviet Union and China have always served international peace and security. Our past experience has proven this point. Under the present conditions the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations has already created a cheerful political atmosphere in Asia.

However, we now like to analyze the plot used by the imperialists to mislead China. For example, Brzezinski, former U.S. presidential assistant for national security, wrote an article in the latest issue of the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK expressing his views on China's geopolitical role in the Asian and Pacific region. He shamelessly said: backed by Japan and the United States, China will become an imporatnt force contending with the Soviet Union in Asia -- much the way the NATO alliance does in Western Europe. What is this U.S. anticommunist theoretician and practitioner's intent? From his words, we can see that the method of confrontation plays an important role in the imperialist strategies. The imperialists try to use some countries to oppose other countries. However, the Soviet Union adopts an entirely opposite attitude: It calls upon all nations to unite as one to follow the principle of peaceful coexistence in the Asia and Pacific region.

CSCE CONFERENCE HELD ON HELSINKI ANNIVERSARY

PM011316 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Aug 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "To Develop the Helsinki Accords. Press Conference in Moscow"]

[Text] The problem of strengthening peace in Europe remains one of the most important and most acute international-political problems facing mankind. This was emphasized in Moscow on 31 July, at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists devoted to the 11th anniversary of the signing of the CSCE Final Act.

Europe is the center of confrontation between the two military-political alliances, a location where an enormous mass of modern weapons is concentrated, Ye. K. Silin, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, noted in his statement. This situation remains a most serious source of the arms race and military danger. And yet Europe has accumulated valuable experience in the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, both members of military alliances and neutrals.

Europe has a large enough economic and political potential to be able to speak up more confidently for itself and to pursue progress at talks that are being held.

The Soviet public places great hopes on the forthcoming Vienna meeting of states participating in thew all-European process. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, in particular, has decided to establish, in addition to already existing commissions, a commission for humanitarian questions which will tackle the problems of cooperation in this sphere at public organization level.

There is much evidence to indicate that Europeans are tired of confrontation and tension. Broad circles of the European public do not want Europe to be perceived as a "theater of military operations." Our continent is called upon to set an example of constructive coexistence between different states aware of their interdependence, building relations based on trust.

In Soviet people's view, the main avenue leading to such a state of affairs lies through Europe's liberation from the explosive burden of nuclear, chemical, conventional, and other types of weapons. At the same time, Europe and the Europeans must show concern for the continuation of the unique phenomenon of the all-European process based on the Helsinki Final Act.

People in the USSR would like to see this process advance in all directions -- political, economic, humanitarian, and cultural.

Ambassador O.A. Grinevskiy, leader of the Soviet delegation at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measure and Disarmament in Europe as part of the all-European process.

Just over a month ago, he said, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined at one of its sessions the state of affairs at the Stockholm conference. The Soviet delegation was given instructions to actively pursue the fruitful completion of this important international forum on the basis of reciprocity.

It must be said frankly that the past month was not easy for the conference. It was a time of acute political struggle to begin resolving the unsolved problems. Gradually, the conference began to advance. There was a noticeable change for the better in the general atmosphere, and prospects emerged for its conclusion with weighty results.

Primarily, the ambassador went on, there was success in solving the problem of notification of air force maneuvers, in untying this tight knot which blocked progress at the conference for a long time. A significant common basis is also beginning to emerge regarding the question of ground forces maneuvers. Agreement was reached in the last few days that notification should cover ground forces maneuvers conducted jointly with air force and naval components and amphibious and airborne troops. Agreement on the parameters of such notification remains to be reached.

Considerable work has also been done on rendering the principle of nonuse of force more specific and more effective.

Some people say that a human rights provision must absolutely be a conponent of any accord. What does the question actually concern? For us it poses no problem at all . We are prepared to enshrine the provision that respect for human rights is a substantial factor for peace. This stems from the socialist countries' principled approach toward human rights as one of the components of an all-embracing system of international security.

AFP: ARKHIPOV UNDERGOING ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT

HK070704 Hong Kong AFP in English 0648 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Beijing, Aug 7 (AFP) -- Soviet First Vice Premier Ivan Arkhipov is currently undergoing acupuncture treatment in China, a Western diplomatic source said here Thursday. Mr. Arkhipov, 78, who has made two official visits to China since 1984 and remains the highest-ranking Soviet official to come here in 17 years, was being treated as "an old friend of China", the source said.

The Soviet Embassy declined comment and the Chinese Foreign Ministry simply took note of a reporter's question on Mr. Arkhipov. A Soviet source here, who requested anonymity, indicated that Mr. Arkhopov's visit was strictly private. The source did not know how long he would be staying.

An official visit by Mr. Arkhipov in December 1984 paved the way to a long-term renewal of economic cooperation, after years of chilly relations between the communistgiants. He returned in March for the first session of a Sino-Soviet Commission on Trade and Economic Cooperation, which put together a modernization program for 17 Chinese enterprises built in the 1960's by Soviet experts.

On both visits Mr. Arkhipov, who was posted in Beijing before 19670 to supervise Soviet technical assistance to China, was warmly received. Premier Zhao Ziyang described him as an "old friend" of the country. Mr. Arkhipov's current visit comes less than two weeks after Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev announced his Asian initiative to improve Moscow's relations with China and other countries in the region.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON TRADE EXHIBITION

Leaders Visit

OW070340 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0300 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Talyzin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee, and Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; visited the Chinese Trade and Economic Exhibition in Moscow. They were accompanied by Xue Gianqun, manager of the exhibition, and Li Zewang, Chinese ambasador to the USSR.

Talyzin said that the Soviet Union and China might carry out extensive cooperation in various economic fields, such as mining and lumber processing. The two countries, he said, might run joint ventures, for example, furniture factories. Talyzin wished the Chinese people still greater success in socialist construction.

Moscow Mandarin Report

OW061422 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] China's trade and economic fair is being successfully held in Moscow. It is the first time for more than 30 years that a Chinese fair on such a large scale is being held in Moscow. At the fair, more than 4,000 exhibits reflect China's achievements in the fields of industry, agriculture, science, culture, and technology. The fair indicates that both nations wish to develop their businesss relations.

The volume of trading between the Soviet Union and China has more than tripled since 1983. The volume of trading between the two countries exceeded R1.6 billion in 1985.

PRAVDA Sees Improved Ties

PM061048 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[B. Barakhta and V. Chebakov "Report from the PRC Exhibition": "From Satellites to Toys"]

[Excerpts] A PRC trade and economic exhibition currently being held at the Sokolnikiy Park in Moscow is enjoying success. More than 4,000 exhibits depicting the latest achievements of that vast country's people in industry, agriculture, science, culture, and art are on show on an area of 2,500 square meters. All PRC ministries and trading companies are exhibiting samples of their products.

It is the first time in more than 30 years that such an extensive and diversified PRC exhibition is taking place in Moscow. The great natural interest of Muscovites and the capital's guests in this exhibition is dictated by their desire to acquaint themselves with life in contemporary China. [passage omitted]

The exhibition demonstrates the development of Chinese-Soviet trade and economic relations. PRC light industry articles are relatively well known in our country. Chinese vacuum bottles, knitwear, and clothing articles are increasingly frequently available in our stores. The exhibits show that, in addition, China exports tungsten concentrate, fluorspar, and agricultural products to the USSR. Last year bilateral trade turnover topped R1.6 billion while as recently as 1983 its volume was below R500 million. Machines and various industrial and transport equipment occupy pride of place among Soviet exports.

Familiarization with the exhibits leads to the conviction that there are very big reserves and untapped potential in the development of Soviet-Chinese trade and economic cooperation. They include space exploration and development of education, railroad construction and the utilization of natural resources. Existing historical ties create good conditions and prerequisites for the steady development of trade and economic cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual advantage and for placing this cooperation on a long-term, systematic basis. This undoubtedly accords with the interests of the Soviet Union and the PRC and will contribute to the improvement of the international situation, the enhancement of the role of socialism in world affairs, and the strengthening of the cause of peace and stability in Asia.

...Like a sensitive barometer, trade is reacting to the improvemet in Soviet-Chinese relations. The current trade and economic exhibition in Moscow is another indication of this. In a few months, the inhabitants of Beijing will also be able to acquaint themselves with a Soviet exhibition.

COMMENTATOR ON NORMALIZING RELATIONS WITH SRV

OW011015 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 31 Jul 86

[From Asian Events program]

[Excerpts] The press in various Asian countries has paid special attention to the constructive proposals made by the Soviet Union on safeguarding Asian security. [passage omitted] Our station commentator points out:

The development of the situation in Southeast Asia depends to a large extent on normalizing the relations between China and Vietnam.

SHEVARDNADZE MEETS WITH POLISH COUNTERPART

LD061809 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1717 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 6 Aug (TASS) -- A meeting took place today between E.A. Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, USSR minister of foreign affairs and M. Orzechowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member, Polish minister of foreign affairs, who has arrived in the Soviet Union on vacation.

Satisfaction was expressed at the meeting regarding the fruitful development of friendly Soviet-Polish relations and both countries mutually profitable cooperation in all fields.

During an exchange of views on topical foreign policy problems, it was noted that the policy persistently pursued by the countries of the socialist community of preserving peace, curbing the arms race, disarmament, and preventing nuclear war is enjoying ever increasing support from the world's peace-loving and progressive forces. The importance was stressed in this connection of the new constructive Soviet initiatives put forward in M.S. Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok, which were aimed at incorporating the Asian-Pacific ocean region in the general process of creating a universal system of international security.

Particular attention was paid to the task of reducing the level of military confrontation and strengthening the good neighbor relations in Europe in light of the proposals of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee Conference in Budapest. The meeting reaffirmed the complete unity of views and actions of the USSR and the Polish People's Republic in international relations.

POLISH JOURNALIST ON COMBATTING 'UNDERGROUND'

PM060918 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Polish journalist Leslaw Tokarski under the rubric: "On the Fronts of Ideological Struggle": "The Rejected Scenario"]

[Text] Four and 1/2 years have already passed since the offensive of the Polish counterrevolution was stopped in its tracks. Counterrevolution which was planned, inspired, and financed by the imperialist West. Its collapse evoked a fury in the anticommunist camp and primarily in the United States, which responded to the resolute steps of the PZPR and the people's power in defense of the gains of socialism with all kind of "sanctions," psychological and propaganda aggression, and unceremonious interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. However, this offensive also ended in failure.

Addressing the 27th CPSU Congress, Comrade W. Jaruzelski emphasized: "The PZPR proved equal to its historical responsibiltiy. The profound patriotism of the working class, the working people, and the entire nation made it possible to thwart the attempts to destroy the Polish state, in this case from within. The counterrevolution did not succeed! It will never succeed!"

Relying on the all-around assistance of, and cooperation with, the USSR and the other socialist community countries, Poland is confidently advancing along the path of economic and political stabilization. The fruitful positive changes are reflected in the mood of the people and give them confidence in the future. Not everything in our lives is as simple as it might sometimes appear, of course. Many problems which arose during the crisis period remain and demand a solution. What we need is time and calm, purposeful, organized work. Those who treasure the cause of socialism regard this as the precondition for further stabilization. However, this by no means suits the advocates of the bellicose imperialist course in the West. Imperialism has not renounced its subversive actions against Poland. Regardless of the clearly changed situation, Poland remains one of the main targets of hostile attacks. As in the past, people are still "gambling on Poland," as in the past the "Polish card" is one they would like to play. The enemies of our republic are trying to disturb the peace in the country, to hamper the normal functioning of the economy in every possible way, to sow lack of confidence and apathy among people, especially young people, and to discredit socialism. And, of course, they are resorting to their favorite tactics, spreading unlikely stories about notorious violations of human rights.

In doing this the enemies of People's Poland do not shrink from using the most blatant lies and slander. So for instance, the militia detained a brawling hooligan in Bialystok, a certain Antonowicz. Trying to run away, the drunken youth threw himself from the moving militia van. Western propaganda immediately portrayed him as a "freedom fighter" who had been dealt with by the authorities. The Italian Catholic newspaper L'AVVENIRE spurs on the imagination of its gullible readers claiming that the murder was, of course, inspired by a neighboring power -- that is the Soviet Union. This is echoed by AVANTI, which demands that the West should bring pressure to bear on the Polish Government because the struggle for human rights is not merely an internal Polish problem and therefore necessitates interference in its affairs. The United States, France, the FRG, Britain, and the Scandinavian countries join in this anti-Polish chorus. It is a massive offensive, no less.

Glaring violations of human rights in the capitalist world perturb the bourgeois mass media least of all. Their job is to spread lies about the socialist countries and maintain and inflate anti-Polish sentiments among the public in the West along the lines of: Just look how reprehensible that socialism is. In this way the right background is created for justifying any action, however base, against the sovereign state. And this is done with the active assistance of homebred collaborators who set the tone during the crisis period and who are now trying to remain in the forefront and even to find a way to legalize their criminal activity. These pitiful people who describe themselves as the underground do not work anywhere but lack nothing since foreign special services generously pay them in dollars and marks for every day of their existence. For this purpose all kinds of funds are set up, such as for instance the notorious "Solidarity Fund" into which around $20 million have already been paid and whose patron is the U.S. President himself.

For money the "underground" is prepared to trade the interests of their state left and right and to back the revanchist claims of the heirs of the people who at one time attacked Poland and methodically exterminated its people. They are prepared to slander the people's power and to sow hatred toward it, despite the fact that it was under people's power that they received their education and the opportunity to work where they please, but, alas, they do not so wish. They are prepared to act as the accomplices of the U.S. imperialists in their anticommunist "crusade." A certain B. Cywinski, one of the activists of the defunct "Solidarity," has published a book in Paris in which he pins his hopes on a new world war as the means of achieving the narrowly egoistic aims of the "underground." Nuclear war, of course. [paragraph continues]

In addition to the general ban on deploying [razvertyvaniye] ABM systems to defend the territory of an entire country and providing a base for such defense, the treaty and the 3 July 1974 protocol to it establish specific quantitative, qualitative, and geographical restrictions of ABM defenses. Thus, the sides agreed to have only one ABM system siting [razmeshcheniye] area each, with a set number of launch sites, ABM interceptor missiles at these launch sites, and so on.

The obligation "not to develop [sozdavat], test, or deploy ABM systems or components that are sea-based, air-based, space-based, or mobile land-based" (Article V) has exceptional significance among these specific restrictions. In blatant violation of this obligation, SDI is aimed at creating [sozdaniye] an ABM system with space-based elements.

The U.S. Administration attempts to prove that Article V presents no obstacle to working on the SDI program. First, they say because this program is supposedly confined only to certain preliminary stages in creating [sozdaniye] elements of a space-based system, and second, because these elements allegedly do not come under the concept of the system "components" mentioned in Article II of the treaty.

Serious legal analysis of the treaty shows the groundlessness of such attempts. Article V declares a ban not only on any "advanced" [prodvinutyy] stages in the creation of space-based systems and components but on their creation [sozdaniye] in general. And if we turn to the SDI program for the immediate future we will see that it envisages not just laboratory research, as U.S. officials claim, but also the development [razrabotka] and testing of key elements of the future system.

Consequently, it is a question not only of violating the ban on the creation [sozdaniye] of space-based systems and components but also of violating the ban on testing them. The word play Washington tries to conduct and the substitution of the term "test" with the term "demonstration" does not alter the essence of the matter.

The same applies to the use of the concepts "subcomponents," "devices," and so forth in official U.S. documents in place of the term system "components," the creation [sozdaniey] and testing of which are banned. It is evident that, by virtue of its basic task, the SDI program is aimed at seeking ways and means of creating [sozdaniye] a system banned by the treaty.

On the threshold of the Soviet-American Geneva summit meeting the most bellicose U.S. circles tried to push the Washington administration into a so-called "liberal" interpretation of the ABM treaty.

The "new reading" of the treaty and the history of its conclusion engendered a version according to which the development [razrabotka] and testing of ABM systems based on "new physical principles" and possibly also the deployment [razvertyvaniye] of such systems are supposedly not banned by the treaty. Only after, in the words of THE WASHINGTON POST, did the bombs of indignation begin to explode in Europe and in the U.S. Congress, The American Administration decided -- under pressure from the country's political opinion and its alarmed NATO allies -- for tactical reasons and as "practical policy" to adhere to the old interpretation of the treaty. However, in this respect, high-ranking American figures, including the U.S. President, the secretary of state, and P. Nitze, special adviser to the President and the secretary of state on arms control, made it clear that they reserve the right to return to the "new" interpretation at any time that is convenient from their viewpoint.

What are the claims to the possibility of a "broader" interpretation of the treaty based on? References are made to one of the agreed statements appended to the treaty when it was being signed -- the so-called statement "D". It is being interpreted as allegedly permitting the unlimited creation [sozdaniye] and virtually the deployment [razvertyaniye] of ABM systems based on new physical principles (lasers, particle beams, and so forth). This interpretation is directly opposed to the meaning originally invested in the statement.

Supplemeting Article III of the treaty, statement "D" does not rule out the possibility of ABM means based on new physical principles appearing in the future, but only coupled [privynzke] with the ABM areas and stationary, land-based systems permitted by the treaty -- not space-based or any other system. The deployment [razvertyaniye] of new means in a permitted area can take place only after the consultations between the sides on the limitation of those means and the agreement of corresponding amendments to the treaty. In other words, the point of statement "D" is to reinforce the treaty provisions banning the deployment [razvertyaniye] of any large-scale ABM systems and certainly not to nullify the prohibitions stipulated by Articles I and V as applied to ABM systems and components based on new physical principles. Statement "D" allows no other interpretation.

Not only has the Soviet side declared the inadmissibility of a "broad," "liberal" interpretation of the treaty, but so have American figures who took part in drawing up the ABM treaty, including G. Smith, head of the American delegation at the talks, and (Dzh. Raynlender), legal adviser to the delegation.

The "star wars" program not only undermines the Soviet-American ABM Treaty but also a number of multilateral treaties that form inportant foundations of contemporary law and order on earth and in space.

The treaty on principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies (the 1967 Outer Space Treaty), which has been signed by more than 80 states, prohibits launching any objects with nuclear weapons or other types of mass destruction weapons into earth orbit. The initiators and executors of the SDI program love to argue that it is aimed at using nonnuclear defensive means, but at the same time they are engaged in the creation and testing of lasers fed by the energy from a nuclear explosion within the framework of this program. The siting [razemsheheniye] of such explosive devices in space would violate Article IV of the 1967 Outer Space Treaty. Conducting test explosions in space to complete work [otrabotka] on nuclear-triggered lasers is also ruled out by the 1964 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space, and Under Water. This treaty has more than 100 signatory states in addition to the USSR and the United States.

The "star wars" program is no less dangerous for the fate of the 1968 Non Proliferation Treaty, which has been signed by the overwhelming majority of the world's states. The threat of the so'called "vertical" proliferation of nuclear weapons and their siting [razmeshcheniye] in space is the direct result of the "star wars" plans. The SDI program is clearly at vairance with U.S. obligations stemming from other multilateral and bilateral treaties.

The principle of conscientious fulfillment of international obligations holds a special place among the basic principles of international law. Without observance of this principle the very existence of international law and the maintenance of orderly relations between states are inconceivable. This principle has been given international legal backing in a number of very important contemporary documents. In the Soviet Union it has been made constitutional.

Conscientious fulfillment of international treaties is a most important requirement stemming from this principle. The United States disregards this requirement of international law, blatantly violating the ABM Treaty and other treaties in the sphere of arms limitation and reduction by its practical actions.

In this connection the United States attempts to cast aspersions on the other side, accusing it of imaginary violations of arms limitation and reduction treaties while simultaneously preparing the ground for renouncing the ABM Treaty the moment it gets too much in the way of work on creating [sozdaniye] and deploying [razvertyvaniye] space-based strike weapons. U.S. military circles do not even hide this. "We must examine the possibility of really breaking with the ABM Treaty," Defense Secretary C. Weinberger says.

The SDI program also runs counter to one of the newest principles of international law and Soviet-American relations -- the principle of equality and identical security. This principle in USSR-U.S. relations acquired legal force with the signing of the 1972 document defining the basic principles of relations between the two countries. The principle of equal security has also been consolidated in other Soviet-American and multilateral treaties. Reliable security, equal for all states, which the Soviet Union strives to ensure with both persistency and initiative, as proclaimed from the 27th CPSU Congress rostrum, must be based on political solutions rather than on the creation [sozdaniye] of new military and technical means.

The SDI program has the aim of destroying the present strategic parity and creating one-sided advantages for the United States in the military sphere. Consequently it is incompatible with the principle of equality and identical security. The creation [sozdaniye] of space-based strike means will reinforce no one's security. It will merely increase distrust between countries and considerably lessen their security.

According to the official version put out by the U.S. President when proclaiming the SDI program, its function is to "render nuclear weapons impotent and obsolete." But the Soviet Union has proposed an extremely simple, radical, and effective means of resolving this problem -- totally eliminating nuclear weapons by the end of the century.

It is obvious that the SDI program is a concentrated attempt to secure U.S. military and strategic superiority. It is a continuation of its international policy of acting from a position of strength, but not from the position of the law. It means a total disregard of U.S. international legal obligations and the interests of universal security to suit that policy.

U.S. SENATE FAILS TO CUT SDI FUNDING

LD061526 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Vladimir Pasko commentary]

[Text] It is reported from Washington that the Senate of the U.S. Congress has rejected, by 50 votes to 49, an amendment to draft legislation [as heard] on military allocations for the 1987 fiscal year that would provide for a considerable reduction in the expenditures requested by the White House for Reagan's star wars program. According to news agencies, the President and the defense secretary have undertaken an intensive campaign to win the legislators over to support the administration's requests. Here is commentator Vladimir Pasko:

At first glance, the 1-vote advantage of the government request for the implementation of the so-called SDI is evidence of serious opposition in Congress to the President's star wars program. I should not that a similar amendment, reducing the administration's request for this program, is presently being examined by the House of Representatives. The attitude of Americans toward the idea of the militarization of space is certainly making itself known in Congress. However, the fact remains that in spite of the opposition, allocations to the program continue to increase. Last year the legislators cut the request for SDI by $900 million but the sum that remained was 3 times higher than the sum that was assigned to it 2 years earlier. An attempt is being made in Congress now to reduce the request for SDI by $1.5 billion, but what remains exceeds the expenditures on SDI in the current year by 16 percent. No other program being implemented in the United States is receiving such an increase.

The inevitable question arises: How serious are the legislators in their opposition to the star wars program? Are they aware of its consequences? If one looks at what the legislators are talking about, for example, in the Senate Armed Services Committee, the answer is no. The point at issue in the sessions was above all the rate of development of the program, the effectiveness of the expenditures on it, and the program's efficiency. The political aspect was examined merely in terms of what pressure could be brought to bear on the Soviet Union through the program. In these conditions, it is no surprise that in the majority of cases the President and the defense secretary succeed in getting Congress on their side; there are no differences of opinion between them on important issues. In the forthcoming examination, the SDI debate in the highest legislative body in the United States has been called upon not to block but rather to guarantee the implementation of the star wars program and to force Americans to reconcile themselves to the thought that its implementation is inevitable.

SDI, EUROPEAN EUREKA PROJECT CONTRASTED

LD061749 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 6 Aug 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vitaliy Ilyashenko]

[Text] The U.S. Senate has rejected an amendment to the bill on military allocations for the fiscal year 1987 by 50 votes to 49. The amendment provided for a considerable reduction in the expenditure requested by the White House for Reagan's star wars program. The amendment submitted by Democratic Senator Johnston provided for a reduction in budget allocations for the implementation of the Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI] from $5.3 billion, as demanded by the administration. to 3.2 billion. The majority of just one vote gained by the champions of the plans to militarize space is evidence of the existence in the U.S. Congress of serious opposition to the star wars program, which democratic Senator John Kerry described as a cancer. The Washington administration is experiencing obvious difficulties in pushing through the plans for the defense initiative.

It is no surprise that the Pentagon brass hats have thought up an avoiding maneuver. They reackon to include their European partners in the search and development programs for SDI. As you know, a year ago, on the intiative of the French Government, 18 West European countries adopted the so-called Eureka project. They agreed on joint research in the filed of advanced technology, in electronics, laser technology, information science, and so on. This program was put forward as an alternative to Reagan's SDI. It was a kind of response to the challenge thrown down to Western Europe in the field of modern technology by the United States, the chief rival and competitor.

COMMENTATOR ANALYZES BUSH'S MIDEAST TRIP

LD061859 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 6 Aug 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Text] The foreign news agencies report that U.S. Vice President George Bush has completed his 10-day tour of Near East countries. I am asking commentator Igor Charikov to speak on its results.

[Charikov] Setting off on his Near East tour on 27 July, George Bush made no secret of the fact that his political baggage did not contain any new U.S. initiatives capable of drawing the attention of leading circles in Arab countries. But, of course, Bush's tour was not a tourist trip, and was not confined to viewing historical sights. It had specific aims not spoken of aloud. The aim was first and foremost to display support for the policies of their strategic ally Israel, and to create the impression that Washington is energetically striving for a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Another aim was that of attempting to breathe life into Moroccan-Israeli contacts in Rabat, which, as we know, ended in failure. Bush was quite simply not invited to Rabat, and hence the very question of some new diversionary maneuver aimed at settling the whole Near East problem faded away of its own accord, one must say, with no small disappointment for Washington and Tel Aviv.

Bush also expected a warmer welcome in Jordan. However, he was made to understand that the path of separate talks and partial deals is flawed, and in no way helps to overcome the Near East crisis. One must accept the existing realities, the Jordanian paper AL-RA'Y wrote in particular, and not engage in the creation of a political climate for the rebuttal of international law and the principles of humanity and justice. That is what the paper wrote, and paraphrasing this statement, one might say that the United States must halt its connivance with Israel's annexationist policy and stop trying to justify terror in the occupied Arab lands.

One may say that a virtually unanimous appraisal was made of Bush's tour in many Arab capitals. In response to the invitation to a negotiating table for separate talks, there once again came a call for holding an internatioinal conference on the Near East, with all interested states participating including representatives with full powers of the Arab people of Palestine. As far as bilateral U.S.-Israeli relations are concerned, this was the only dialogue during the tour that ended in success.

Bush promised to try to get Israel access to NATO funds, while the Israeli leaders agreed to the construction of retransmitters on their territory for U.S. radio stations engaged in subversive broadcasting to the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. In fact, there was no need at all for the U.S. vice president to go such a long way to settle these matters.

There is another aspect of Bush's tour to which I would like to draw attention. It is of a purely domestic, U.S. nature, I would say. One must not forget that the campaign in advance of the 1988 presidential elections is not far off, and George Bush does not intend to leave the political arena. On the contrary, he is interested in scoring points. And the second thing is that his tour to Israel, and his visit to annexed Jerusalem, were nothing more than an administration gesture to the pro-Israeli lobby in the United States, the support of which the White House constantly uses in implementing its aggressive policy in the Near East.

Of course, quite a few complex problems still have to be solved to ensure the successful completion of the conference. One of them concerns the notification of troop movements into Europe from other regions and continents.

The solution of the problem of limiting the scale of military maneuvers remains as topical as ever. Finally, the problem of verification [proverka]. The Soviet Union and the socialist countries want to be firmly convinced that any agreements they conclude will be rigorously observed by everyone. This is why we advocate that accords on confidence-building measures be backed by effective and adequate verification [adekvatnaya proverka].

We welcome the mutual understanding reached at the conference that the period preceding the start of the concluding session should be used for unofficial meetings and consultations with a view to speeding up the elaboration of accords on the remaining unsolved questions.

Success in Stockholm is a step toward success at this fall's all-European meeting in Vienna and a guarantee of a good start at the second stage of the Stockholm conference which could fruitfully tackle disarmament questions.

Major General V.M. Tatarnikov, representative of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, and Professor B.S. Krylov, representative of the All-union Scientific Research Institute of Soviet Legislation, took part in the press conference.

Answers were given to journalists' questions.

OPEC DECISION TO CUT OIL PRODUCTION NOTED

LD052125 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Geneva August 5 TASS -- An accord has been reached to cut oil production, following eight days of difficult negotiations at the session of the petroleum ministers of the OPEC member countries.

As was stated by OPEC president Rilwanu Lukman, all 13 states, members of the organization, accepted Iran's proposal to reduce total daily oil production by approximately 4 million barrels and set individual oil extraction quotas at the December 1985 level. Oil prices in world markets are known to have dropped from 28 to 8 dollars per barrel since that time.

In the opinion of specialists, the OPEC's decision might lead to a rise in prices of oil. The ministers will continue the discussion of this problem approximately in two months' time.

U.S. AID FUNDS NEW ISRAELI FIGHTER PLANE

LD070702 Moscow TASS in English 0641 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Washington August 7 TASS -- The United States is actively using Israel in implementing its imperial doctrine of "neo-globalism". The fact has been confirmed by THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper which analyzed the history of the development of the latest Israeli fighter plane called "Lavi". The newspaper expressed its surprise at how the U.S. Government came to underwrite a foreign fighter which could compete with U.S.-built jets for sales on the world market.

Every rivet, every microchip on the fighter, the paper said, were "paid out of nearly two billion dollars in U.S. aid money earmarked for the plane's development". The U.S. also pledged to pay 99 per cent of the fighter's production costs in the next ten years. But there is nothing incredulous here. Israel will not act as competitor on the world arms markets since the U.S.-designed and Israeli-assembled fighter will be supplied to the regimes to whom Washington prefers not to extend direct military assistance for political considerations, which follows from THE WASHINGTON POST data. Tel Aviv is "planning" to sell 407 fighters to Chile, South Africa and Taiwan. As to the economic side, the U.S. military-industrial complex did not forgo its interests either. According to the paper, more than 100 American corporations won over 800 million dollars worth of subcontracts for the production of fighter components.

CORRESPONDENT VIEWS HELMS COOPERATION WITH CHILE

LD051034 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 5 Aug 86

["U.S. Cooperation With Pinochet Regime" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] New York August 5 TASS -- by TASS correspondent Anatoliy Lazarev:

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has started investigating whether Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina or any of his staff has really advised Chilean authorities of a secret U.S. operation to collect intelligence about the Latin American country. If it is proved the tipoff has come from Helms, there will hardly be anyone surprised. The senator has been criticizing the Washington administration's policy towards the Pinochet fascist regime frequently of late.

The matter is that the White House and the State Department, which had come under increasing fire from domestic and international opinion for their backing to the Chilean dictator, recently made what were basically hypocritical statements, urging the authorities of the Latin American country to "restore democracy" there.

The statements have angered Helms who believes that the United States should support the Chilean dictatorship in every way because it is among the few overtly anti-communist governments in the Western hemisphere.

Demonstrating his personal approval of Pinochet's crackdown on mounting opposition, the U.S. senator paid a "private visit" to Chile last month. At a meeting with Pinochet there, which was warm and friendly, he did not stint praise for the fascist dictator's bloody crimes. It was then, Washington commentators believe, that Helms could have tipped the Chilean people's butcher of the U.S. secret intelligence operation.

The Santiago dictatorship has many supporters in the U.S. capital who, in their "crusade against communism", stop at nothing to give support to anti-communist forces.

U.S. NEOGLOBALIST ACTIONS IN MEDITERRANEAN SCORED

PM301241 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jul 86 Second Edition p 3

[Observer V. Pustov "Military-Political Review": "The Mediterranean: Neoglobalism in Action"]

[Text] The actions of the United States in the Mediterranean, determined by its policy of neoglobalism, have led to an aggravation of the tension in that area. A particular danger is posed by the unprecedented buildup of the U.S. military presence, the large-scale militarist preparations including the concentration and improvement of the nuclear forces there, and the brazen blackmailing and intimidation of independent Mediterranean countries. In the wake of the U.S. aggression against Libya in April, an unbridled anti-Libyan campaign continues to be waged. Washington officials admit that U.S. naval exercises involving carrier-borne aircraft are continuing and will continue on a regular basis in the future off Libyan shores as a type of "warning." That means that armed provocations near the Libyan sea and air borders will continue. Threats to launch new bandit attacks against the sovereign state are underscored and amplified by reminders that their are two U.S. aircraft carrier groups in the Mediterranean off the Libyan coast. A third aircraft carrier, the America arrived in the Mediterranean recently.

The Italian weekly EUROPEO puts it well when, to describe this policy of state terrorism, it uses a metaphor describing the White House incumbent unleashing "his Rambos in defiance of international law and without regard for the consequences for his allies or the impact that this will have on the relations between the superpowers." This neoglobalist Rambomania, in the weekly's view, indicates a desire "to ride the tiger of anti-Libyan interventionism."

This assessment is no more than a metaphor, of course, but the metaphor is not devoid of meaning. A wise saying states that even if you can delude yourself into believing that you may be able to mount the king of the tayga and the jungle, you should think about how you are to dismount again!? Sober-minded people in United States cannot fail to give this matter some thought. A few days ago, member of the House of Representatives H. Gonzalez described the armed attack against Libya in April as an "outright act of war" and declared that any possible future repetition of this must be precluded. In addition to preparation for new acts of aggression against the liberated North African state, a sharp escalation of U.S. activity has been observed in the region, described as NATO's southern flank. A graphic example of this is the modernization, urged by the Pentagon, of air bases in Europe where U.S. nuclear-equipped aircraft are deployed. Of a list of 20 such bases that has come to the public notice, almost half are located in Mediterranean countries: three bases in Italy (Aviano, Ghedi, and Rimini), one in Greece (Araxos), and five in Turkey (Malatya, Eskisehir, Murted, Balikesir, and Incirlik).
The aim of the modernization, as reported earlier, is to further enhance the combat readiness and service life of the nuclear weapon arsenals and fighter bombers. Even in the U.S. press this was interpreted as "another step down the road of preparations for nuclear war."

The publication of the list of these bases evoked a far from uniform reaction in the West. In Italy and other Western European countries it gave rise to resolute protests. As for the United States, people there are more interested to find out how information considered top secret became public knowledge. However, this is probably causing least concern in the Pentagon itself. [paragraph continues]

After all, the score of bases in NATO countries that have been mentioned are only the tip of the U.S. nuclear iceberg in Europe and the waters that wash its shores. Its submerged section is of far greater importance. The Pentagon has more than 7,000 nuclear munitions storecd in Western Europe. There are many hundreds of medium-range U.S. nuclear weapon delivery vehicles and a large number of operational-tactical missiles and nuclear artillery pieces.

Take Italy, for instance. The Italian Communist newspaper L'UNITA emphasizes that Italy's own military installations and U.S. and NATO bases are now so intertwined that it is almost impossible to find a way through this labyrinth crammed with weapons. Italy occupies second place, after the FRC, in terms of the number of bases where U.S. nuclear weapons are stored. According to the foreign press, more than 1,000 nuclear charges are concentrated in the northeast of the country alone. Italian ports serve as the main bases for the nuclear-equipped U.S. 6th Fleet, which has taken an active part in aggressive U.S. imperialist actions against Arab people on more than one occasion. Certain bases, on La Maddalena Island, for instance, service U.S. nuclear submarines.

The continuing militarization of the Italian territory through the deployment there of transatlantic first-strike nuclear means is causing concern not just in European socialist countries but also in the Arab world. And with good reason. The U.S. ground-launched cruise missiles -- GLCM's -- being deployed in Comiso (Sicily) have a range of 2,600 km and are capable of hitting targets throughout the Mediterranean, including the territories of Morocco, Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Syria, and many other countires in Africa and the Near East.

The deployment of foreign cruise missiles in Sicily (it is planned to deploy 112 in all) is accompanied by constant angry protests from a local population alarmed by the island's effective transformation into Washington's nuclear hostage.

Probably no less alarmed are the Spaniards, on whose territory there are four major U.S. military bases, a large number of radar stations, and a total of 12,500 U.S. service personnel. The results of the preliminary talks held this month on the reduction of the U.S. military presence in Spain -- a promise to the people from the present government, as is known -- have been assessed by observers as a compromise of little value.

According to a report in the Spanish journal INTERVIU, the United States is demanding a great deal in return for the mere pledge to replace 10 percent of U.S. servicemen with civilians -- "mainly Spaniards" -- at the Torrejon de Ardoz air base (near Madrid) that has been the target of particularly stormy anti-American demonstrations. The U.S. side insists, for instance, not only on the "inviolability" but even on the expansion of its naval base at Rota (near Cadiz), which controls the entrance into the Mediterranean from the Atlantic, and on the right of 6th Fleet to use the ports of Palma (Majorca), Malaga, and Barcelona.

What the U.S. military presence in Spain, which began back under the notorious Franco dictatorship, means can be judged, for instance, by the way in which the aforementioned Torrejon de Ardoz base where some 80 military aircraft are stationed has been used in the past. It was from this base that the KC-10 and KC-135 refueling aircraft took off last April to refuel the U.S. F-111 fighter-bombers on their way from the British Isles to drop their lethal cargo on the Libyan capital Tripoli, In Washington this piratical operation is not considered the last.

There are other weighty reasons for the alarms felt by the inhabitants of Torrejon and its surroundings.

The presence at the base of several thousand Yankees in military uniform, INTERVIU writes, attracted attention from the beginning through its "drunken orgies, street fights, American-style dealing, and prostitution." As a result of the strict secrecy that surrounds everything that goes on at the base, local inhabitants refer to it as a "Pandora's Box" that could conceal such demonic forces as bacteriological and nuclear weapons.

A characteristic feature of Washington's feverish activity aimed at strengthening its militarist positions on the other side of the Mediterranean, that is its eastern part, is its speculation on Greco-Turkish contradictions. It even uses U.S. military aid to inflame them. Thus military aid promised to Turkey is being used as a lever to pressure Greece to retain U.S. military bases on its territory even after 1988 when the current agreement expires.

Proceeding from a number of considerations, Washington is making a special effort to woo Ankara. Turkey's Armed Forces are numerically the second-largest in NATO (after the United States). It is the only bloc country with a long land border with the USSR. It controls the Bosporus and Dardanelles -- the passage from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. And last, it is part of the Near East region, which is of great political, economic, and strategic significance.

The United States is seeking to draw Turkey into the orbit of its neoglobalist policy in the Near and Middle East at any price. Thus, at the seminar on U.S.-Turkish relations held in Washington, one of the U.S. representatives proposed to Turkey "that it give serious thought to the expansion of its responsibility to the allies in the Persian Gulf area." A U.S. participant in a similar seminar held in Ankara stated that in Washington's view Turkey represented an "ideal base" for the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles. He called on Ankara to volunteer Turkish territory for U.S. bases if the bases in Greece are closed down. This would be in addition to the seven major bases and dozens of other U.S. military installations already located on Turkish territory -- installations whose importance has furthermore increased sharply following the closure of U.S. bases in neighboring Iran. The aforementioned solicitations did not evoke enthusiasm in Ankara's official circles.

Thus, as a result of Washington's imperial aspirations, which pursue the acquisition of hegemonic positions, the destabilization of the governments of sovereign states to which Washington takes exception, and the suppression of national liberation movements, a tense situation has developed in the Mediterranean. This could have serious consequences extending far beyond its confines.

The presence of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean threatens the security of our homeland and forces it constantly to keep its warships there. Having a vital interest in the security of this region, the USSR resolutely backed the nonaligned countries' proposal that the Mediterranean be transformed into a zone of stable peace and cooperation. Of exceptional importance also are the Soviet proposals for extending agreed confidence-building measures to the region, reducing armed forces there, withdrawing nuclear-equipped ships from the Mediterranean, renouncing the deployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of nonnuclear Mediterranean countries, and pledging nonuse of such weapons by nuclear powers against any Mediterranean country that does not allow the deployment of such weapons on its territory. The Soviet Union has put forward another far-reaching initiative: to withdraw the U.S. and USSR Navy fleets from the Mediterranean.

The Soviet proposals have met with the support of all people who realize that now more than ever before urgent measures are needed to lower the tension and normalize the situation in the Mediterranean.

On this question, Comrade Gorbachev emphatically pointed out that it is a sovereign matter of the governments and the leadership of both countries. However, dear Chinese listeners, you must know how much the Soviet Union wants to see that the border between the two socialist states again becomes a border of peace and goodneighborly relations. We believe that it is important to resume dialogue between the two countries and remove unnecessary suspicion and mistrust. In his speech in Vladivostok, Comrade Gorbachev pointed out: It seems that the moment is good and the whole of Asia needs that.

The time has come for settling the Cambodian and Southeast Asian issues. The continuous existence of tension in this region will only benefit the imperialists, who are trying to draw the region into their sphere of military and political influence and take advantage of the complications in the relations between China and Vietnam and between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries. [passage omitted]

We must emphastically point out that there are no insurmountable obstacles in the way of establishing neighborly relations between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN. Given goodwill and the absence of nonintervention from outside, they could solve their problems, which simultaneously would benefit the cause of security in Asia. [passage omitted]

Dear Chinese listeners, we believe that you now understand the importance of normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations.

RENMIN RIBAO HITS U.S. RESOLUTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

PM060802 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Savenkov dispatch: "Interference Denounced"]

[Text] Beijing -- RENMIN RIBAO has published a commentator's column under the headline "A Hostile Act."

It resolutely denounces a U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee resolution that demands that China "impove the situation in the sphere of human rights" and criticizes the demographic policy implemented in the country. The resolution makes the development of Sino-American relations dependent upon China's steps in this area.

The commentary interprets the committee's decision as crude interference in China's internal affairs. "Any parliament is free to discuss international and domestic issues, but it does not have the right to interfere in the affairs of other countries." As for human rights such, the United States itself has serious problems in this sphere, RENMIN RIBAO writes.

In the newspaper's view, the committee resolution is a hostile act damaging the relations between the two countries.

JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY CHAIRMAN BEGINS VISIT

OW070518 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Japanese Communist Party Chairman Fuwa and his suite, now visiting the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow and arrived in Leningrad today, 6 August.

Welcoming the party at Pulkovo Airport were Leningrad City party Committee Secretary Vladislav Korzhov and other party leaders. Chairman Fuwa and his party are to stay in the city until tomorrow for sightseeing.

Meeting With Gorbachev Planned

OW051023 Tokyo KYODO in English 1018 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, Aug 5 KYODO -- Visiting Japan Communist Party Chairman Tetsuzo Fuwa will meet Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev Wednesday to exchange views on a ban on nuclear weapons. The meeting is scheduled for Wednesday morning (Wednesday afternoon Japan time), 41 years to the day after the U.S. atomic bombing of Hiroshima. Wednesday will be the last day of a unilaterally declared Soviet moratorium on nuclear weapons testing.

The Fuwa-Gorbachev meeting will be the first Japan-Soviet communist summit based on a joint declaration on a ban on nuclear weapons issued in December 1984.

Beside the nuclear weapons issue, Fuwa is expected to exchange views on northern territories -- the four tiny Soviet-occupied islands off Hokkaido which the Tokyo Government has been pressing the Soviet Union to return to Japan -- and Japanese fishing in the Northern Pacific. Gorbachev's visit to Japan may also come up in the meeting.

GREETINGS EXCHANGED WITH NAKASONE ON REELECTION

LD041953 Moscow TASS in English 1917 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 4 TASS -- The USSR Council of Ministers has sent a congratulatory message to Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on the occasion of his re-election as prime minister of the country. The message reaffirms the Soviet Union's sincere striving for the development of goodneighbourly relations with Japan in all fields on the basis of the principles of mutual benefit, equality and non-interference in internal affairs. The confidence is expressed that further improvement of Soviet-Japanese relations would meet the interests of both countries and be a profound contribution to consolidation of peace and stability in Asia and the whole world.

In his reply message to the USSR Council of Ministers Yasuhiro Nakasone expressed gratitude for the congratulations on the occasion of his re-election as prime minister of Japan and expressed the wish that relations of genuine goodneighbourliness and friendship, based on mutual understanding and confidence, be established with the Soviet Union.

IRAN'S LARIJANI, DELEGATION DEPART 6 AUG

LD052022 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1813 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 6 Aug (TASS) -- A representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mohammad Javad Larijani, Iranian deputy foreign minister, who was in the USSR on a short visit, left the Soviet Union today. A group of responsible Iranian Foreign Ministry workers which accompanied him, also left with him.

During the working meetings and consultations which were held in the USSR Foreign Ministry, matters on bilateral relations were discussed as were international problems of mutual interest.

IRANIAN REJECTION OF IRAQI PROPOSAL VIEWED

NC061406 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Igor Sheftunov commentary: "One Day of War Is Worse Than 3 Years of Talks"]

[Text] According to an IRNA report, Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i has categorically rejected a proposal by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on an end to the war between their two countries and on the signing of an agreement for peace and nonaggression.

Calling for a destructive blow against Iraq, the Iranian press claims that the Iranian Armed Forces can crush those of Iraq. General Jawad Thanun, Iraqi chief of staff, has responded with assurances that his forces can thwart any fresh attack by Iran regardless of its scope.

Unfortunately, these reciprocal threats are not limited to dry allegations. Extensive clashes which continually break out between the two warring countries have killed hundreds of thousands of soldiers and officers from both sides so far. This war has resulted in heavy casualties among the civilian population as well. The Iranian Army recently bombed Basra, Al-Sulaymaniyah, and other Iraqi cities. Iraq inflicted blows against Abadan, Arak, and other Iranian cities. This war, which has cost more than $400 billion for both Iran and Iraq, has placed a heavy burden on the shoulders of both countries. Every day it continues adds millions of dollars to this already astronomic sum.

All of this is to the benefit of the U.S. imperialists, who are the common enemy of Iran and Iraq. Washington hopes that if both sides are weakened, then the imperialists will be granted the opportunity to impose their diktat not only on these two countries, but throughout the Persian Gulf.

The world's peaceloving forces want the Iran-Iraq war to end as soon as possible. During a meeting with Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad Larijani on Monday, Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, emphasized that both sides would be showing wisdom if they ended the war and began talks. Andrey Gromyko said: One day of war is worse than 3 years of talks. Particular attention should be devoted to a peaceful outcome of events; everything else must be subordinate to this task.

Ending the Iran-Iraq war is in the interests of all people, particularly the Iranian and Iraqi people.

DRA'S KARMAL CITED ON NEW CONSTITUTION

PM061449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 86 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Concerning the DRA Constitution"]

[Text] Kabul, 4 Aug — The need to elaborate and adopt a DRA constitution is established by the development of the revolutionary process in the country, large changes in society, and the strengthening of the political system and statehood. This was stated in an inteview for the newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENGELAB-E SAWR by Babrak Karmal, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, who is head of the commission to elaborate the draft DRA fundamental law.

The Fundamental Principles of the DRA have played a tremendous part in strengthening the April Revolution gains and uniting the Afghan people around it, B. Karmal noted. The impact of the document was taken into account during the elaboration of the permanent constitution. At the same time, the new constitution will reflect the considerable changes that have taken place in the country in the last 6 years. It is meant to contribute to further broadening the revolution's social base, strengthening state power, and ensuring an atmosphere of peace, security, and national reconciliation in the country.

The main principle of the DRA fundamental law, B. Karmal said, is that all power in the state belongs to the people. The new constitution guarantees DRA citizens freedom of expression, the right to work and education, the right to elect and be elected, and other very important human rights. The National Fatherland Front and other public organizations, as well as the jirgas and councils of elders, are given greater powers.

The international sections of the future constitution, B. Karmal continued, emphasize DRA loyalty to the principles of peaceful coexistence and nonalignment and note, in particular, Afghanistan's adherence to the cause of peace and friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

In the very near future, B. Karmal said in conclusion, the draft DRA fundamental law will be presented for nationwide discussion.

FATHERLAND FRONT SESSION HELD IN KABUL

PM041311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Tasks of the National Fatherland Front"]

[Text] Kabul, 30 Jul — an extraordinary extended session of the Central Council of the DRA National Fatherland Front — the country's biggest mass public organization, which plays an important part in the creation of elected organs of state power and administration locally — has been held here. The session discussed the National Fatherland Front's endeavor to put into practice the 19th PDPA Central Committee plenum decisions aimed at ensuring peace, ending bloodshed, and bringing about national reconciliation.

Representatives of a new collective member of the National Fatherland Front — the central council of Hazara working people — met with tribal elders from Oruzgan Province. At the meeting, resolute support was expressed for the policy of the PDPA and Afghanistan's revolutionary government and for the decisions of the 19th PDPA Central committee Plenum, which should play an important role in the development of all the DRA's national minorities.

VISIT TO DPRK PORT, PUEBLO TOUR REVIEWED

PM061429 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jul 86 Second Edition p 5

[Article by Captain 3d Rank I. Anfertyev: "With Our Combat Friends: A Lesson to the Aggressor" — first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle to remove foreign troops from South Korea and unite the country on a peaceful, democratic basis has been an intense one. Numerous rallies and public meetings expressing firm support for the Korean people's just struggle were held in the Soviet Union and many other countries. It was stressed that Washington, and the Seoul regime which is obedient to it, never let up on their policy of military blackmail and threats against the DPRK and ignore the constructive peace initiatives of People's Korea. All this obliges the DPRK to show constant concern to strengthen its defense capability. Today we publish the observations of special correspondent Captain 3d Rank N. Anfertyev, who has been visiting Korean People's Army [KRA] Navy units.

The crew of the antisubmarine cruiser Minsk, which was anchored in the roads of Wonsan, hospitably greeted working people of Kangon-do Province and KRA servicemen. I was approached by two fleet officers and asked to accompany them to the upper deck. I thus became acquainted with Captain 1st Rank Tsoy Zay-pun and Senior Lieutenant Pek Yun-su. Tsoy Zay-pun explained in fairly good Russian that his companion served on a gunboat and that he himself lectured at a military college.

My new acquaintances admired what they saw and competently discussed the cruiser's combat potential. When they learned that I was to meet with sailors from naval garrisons, they advised me to give some attention to the former spy ship sited out there in the roads.

"Write without fail about the Pueblo in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA," Capt 1st Rank Tsoy Zay-pun counseled me. "the American militarists and their South Korean stooges must know that all their intrigues against the peaceful people of North Korea are doomed to failure."

Soon I was able to see the American spy ship Pueblo with my own eyes from the deck of the Red Banner patrol ship "Three Revolutions," commanded by Captain 2d Rank Pak Khe Pen, the very ship that in 1968 penetrated DPRK territorial waters and was seized at the scene of the crime.

During our conversation, I enquired of Capt 2d Rank Pak Khe-pen whether this singular "memorial" to American adventurism was used in educational work.

"I have served on combat ships for more than 20 years," Pak Khe-pen told me, "and for 7 of them have commanded a patrol ship. I have never experienced special difficulties with educational work. Every member of our crew, from young seamen up to officers grown wise with experience, faces exactly the same military danger — a graphic idea of which is provided by the spy ship Pueblo.

Accompanied by Capt 2d Rank Pak Khe Pen, I visited a number of posts on the patrol boat. True naval order was maintained at every one of them, and one felt that the combat equipment and weapons were maintained with care and love. Credit should be given where it is due, as they say, and in April 1986 the patrol boat commanded by Capt 2d Rank Pak Khe Pen was awarded the Order of the State Banner for its high indicators.

"We strive to ensure that every crewman serves conscientiously," Pak Khe Pen said, "and to this end have organized a competition for the title of best specialist of the ship and unit."

One shore I was introduced to Petty Officer Pak Gil Nam, one of the best craftsmen in a unit of missile gunboats. For 3 years he had studied to perfection the technical equipment in his charge and about a month earlier had passed the examinations qualifying him as Specialist 1st Class.

"The former spy ship Pueblo serves for us all as a visible warning," Petty Officer Pak Gil Nam said. "I have my own personal account with the American invaders. Shortly before I was called up to the Navy, my mother died from the fragment of an American mine which she had carried since 1950. We were all swimming -- my father, a trawler skipper, my mother, and I -- when the accident occurred. I do not want to believe that the blood of peaceful working people will be shed again on our soil. We will endeavor to prevent it."

We left the base on the gunboat in the afternoon, after meeting many officers, petty officers, and sailors. The ships were decked out in honor to our visit. The dark outline of the "Pueblo" -- that symbol of the aggressive designs of the American invaders and their South Korean puppets -- lowered in the distance. But we Soviet sailors regarded that "memorial" standing in the road as a grim warning sign to all those who dream of encroaching on the sovereign state of the DPRK.

DPRK PAPER CITED U.S. IMPERIALISM BUILDUP

PM061349 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Pentagon Strike Force"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Aug -- U.S. imperialism continues to strive for world domination, allocating an important role in the implementation of its aggressive plans to armed interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, NODONG SINMUN, the organ of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee, writes in connection with the U.S. plans to build up the "Rapid Deployment Forces."

By equipping these interventionist formations with the latest hardware, the Pentagon strategists want to enhance their mobility, the newspaper stresses. U.S. imperialism does not balk at using force where there is a threat to its own interests or to rotten pro-U.S. dictatorships that are being rocked by blows from liberation movements. To that end Marines, air, naval subunits can be involved in operations at any moment.

In expanding the sphere of "Rapid Deployment Forces" use, people overseas are increasingly looking at the Asia region, including the Korean peninsula. According to pentagon plans, U.S. divisions deployed in Okinawa and Hawaii will be the first to be redeployed to Korea in the event of "emergency circumstances." There was a practical rehearsal of the operations to transfer these units during the large-scale "Team Spirit" maneuvers, NODONG SINMUN points out.

GOVERNMENTS CHIDED FOR INACTION ON ARMS QUESTIONS

PM061051 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 2 Aug 86 p 3

[Political observer Vladimir Katin "View of Events": "Dialogue in Favor of Peace"]

[Text] Delivering a vivid speech in Vladivostok recently, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out that he has recently had many meetings with leaders of European states and with various politicians of European countries. "Whether good or bad," he said, "the Helsinki process of dialogue, talks, and agreements is taking place in Europe. This imposes a certain stability and reduces the likelihood of armed conflicts."

Indeed, our continent has lived without wars for more than 40 years. However, tension is being fueled. For it is right here, in Europe, that the two mightiest military groups confront each other. Our country is concerned at this circumstance and actively seeks to defuse the situation. Thus, this summer, for example, has been full of major diplomatic events focused on one objective -- to secure lasting, mature detente. Above all, there have been the recent visits to the Soviet Union by Spanish Prime Minister F. Gonzalez, French President F. Mitterand, FRG Federal Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher, and Turkish Government head T. Ozal, as well as talks in London by E.A. Shevardnadze, the leader of Soviet diplomacy. Thus, as we see, East-West contacts are multiplying and dialogue is becoming more active and substantial. What, nonetheless, is its chief aspect most characteristic of the present stage?

For all the multiplicity of problems and topics that the Soviet leaders have discussed recently with high-ranking guests in the Kremlin, I wish to single out one fundamental aspect of our country's modern policy -- the desire to prompt the West to realize the seriousness of the impending threat and to join in the process of saving mankind from nuclear destruction. Pardon me -- the reader will stop me -- but does any Western leader really call outright for war and campaign for an arms race? The paradox is that no one calls for this in words, but nor, alas, is anyone doing anything on a practical plane to change the international situation for the better.

We understand that France, Spain, the FRG, and other NATO countries are closely linked, albeit to different degrees, with the United States by their obligations as allies. All this is so. And yet the Soviet Union has no intention at all of causing them to quarrel with Washington or of converting anyone.

Let us take the bare facts, as it were, and look at just what the Soviet Union strives for and what it earnestly calls on others to do. In a short space of time our country has proposed ending nuclear tests; and it has adhered unilaterally for a whole year to its moratorium (the United States has conducted 15 explosions during this time); it has proposed the total elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of this century, while preventing the militarization of space; it has proposed destroying Soviet and American medium-range missiles in Europe; abandoning chemical weapons; cutting armed forces by 1 million men and reducing the number of conventional arms in Europe; ensuring reliable verification [kontrol] at all stages of disarmament; creating an all-embracing system of international security; and reaching agreement on USSR and U.S. nonwithdrawal from the ABM Treaty for at least 15 years.

Is all this of interest to West Europeans? Undoubtedly. They may have no sympathy for socialism or the Soviet system, but they must see that these proposals, if fulfilled, save the lives equally of Soviet, Portuguese, Dutch, and British people. [paragraph continues]

So why, then, do the governments of West European NATO countries not take the Soviet initiatives to eliminate medium-range nuclear missile weapons and to reduce conventional arms seriously? Why do they not let themselves be guided by the instinct for self-preservation and not by blind -- in this instance -- "Atlantic solidarity," and invite Washington to take a constructive attitude toward the Soviet initiatives and discuss them in a businesslike way? In making these proposals, the USSR hopes that people in the West will take an unbiased attitude toward our ideas, with a desire to see their positive substance.

In advancing our initiatives, we do not seek to drive wedges between the United States and its NATO allies. The Soviet Union proceeds from the political and military realities that exist on the continent. And these realities are as follows: Of 20 U.S. air bases abroad at which American aircraft with nuclear weapons are in a state of permanent combat readiness, 14 are located in Western Europe. It is also a reality of our age of the split atom that there are more than 150 nuclear reactors on the European Continent. In the event of even a conventional conflict a few artillery shells would suffice to plunge Europe and the whole world into the abyss of uncontrolled radioactive death... So, any armed conflict in Europe could detonate a world catastrophe.

"Europe must really once again become the chief character in its own history and be able to play to the full its role as a factor for equilibrium and stability in international relations." F. Mitterrand uttered those words in the Kremlin recently. We share that view. But the truth is that all fine words and good intentions are verified in practice and only in practice. In the complex European situation it is necessary to urgently proceed to action -- this is the command of the times.

The attention of FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher was drawn to this circumstance, in particular, during his 3-hour meeting with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. We must not close our eyes to the fact that the FRG continues to play the role of the continental sword of the United States, which the latter can always draw from its scabbard, should it so wish. The FRG now has the world's largest concentration of American nuclear weapons in terms of the number of warheads per square kilometer of territory. The FRG foreign minister's attention was also drawn to this during the talks.

While taking note of the peace-loving statements by FRG representatives, M.S. Gorbachev pointed to an inconsistency in FRG policy. Statements in favor of FRG responsibility do not tie in with practical support for the U.S. Administration's bellicose course or with the country's involvement in the "star wars" program. This also applies to other West European countries that are being or have already been drawn into the American program. Yes, there are many influential people in the West who display enthusiastic optimism regarding military-space fantasies. Mankind is undoubtedly going to the stars through sacrifice and torment, but in this case the thorns of torment are such that they could completely drain it of blood and destroy it. Our logic is easy to understand: Replacing some arms with other, more refined arms is not progress but regression.

Everyone in Western Europe is now campaigning for a new Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. Its fate depends on the American side, on its readiness to discuss not abstract subjects but the specific matters suggested by the Soviet leadership that are of practical significance for saving the planet from nuclear catastrophe. M.S. Gorbachev particularly dwelt on this question in his Vladivostok speech: "As regards a new Soviet-American summit meeting, I can repeat: We favor such a meeting. But we resolutely oppose interpreting the accord reached at the last meeting in Geneva as supposedly amounting to a promise to meet in the future. No, the main issue President Reagan and I agreed on then and signed was that we will strive to normalize Soviet-U.S. relations and to improve the international situation and will accelerate the course of the arms reduction talks. A new meeting must serve this."

These are the depths to which those who in the recent past flirted with the workers, trying to worm their way into their confidence and hypocritically describing themselves as "the friends of the people," have sunk. And who even today enjoy the all-around backing and protection of a certain section of the Roman Catholic clergy in Poland.

Hardly a day passes without sermons containing attacks on the constitutional authorities and socialism being preached from the pulpits of certain churches. And whn facts of this kind become public knowledge through the press, this, strange as it may seem, irritates the ministers of the church and Western propaganda. This may seem paradoxical, since attracting attention is what the bellicose priests are after. But, unfortunately for them it is their own congregations, unwilling to put up with the excesses of the "political agitators in cassocks," who are protesting the antistate actions of the clergy.

What are the ministers of the church who have lost their sense of responsibility, tact, and, ultimately, elementary patriotism talking about? The authors of the worst possible horror films are incapable of conceiving what certain fanatical "spiritual shepherds," slandering the Polish people, are preaching. Do they themselves, without a twinge of conscience, believe in what they are presenting as truth? It is doubtful. They are not people who are that far removed from reality. They are simply trying to please the West and to earn the handouts from the so-called "aid funds." Why else, for instance, should the not unknown Father H. Jankowski from Gdansk, who lives in quite unpriestly luxury, regularly call press conferences for Western correspondents and slander Poland and the Soviet Union? Armed with this "material from a primary source," the journalists then create for their readership the picture of a lawless, drab country where crime is rife, a country inhabited by primitive people.

The cassocked preachers of hatred are constantly raising a hue and cry about the alleged "persecution" of the church in Poland, claiming that "instead of places of worship, prisons and concentration camps are being built here." The sensible answer to this is: Fear the wrath of God, gentlemen! Does not the very fact that you can get away with attacks against the people's power, the party, and the socialist system, attacks which are in breach of the law, prove that it is sinful even to speak about any kind of persecution? Furthermore, the scale of church construction in Poland at the present time is unparalleled in any European country. In recent years, 1,600 churches and chapels have been built here or are under construction.

What would the clergy like the present time to be like? One of the bishops, I. Tokarczuk, aired his views on this score quite recently. He, for instance, would like the Middle Ages to return with their holy Inquisition, its blazing fires, its intolerance of heterodoxy, and other attributes of obscurantism. He wrote this in blak and white in one of the Catholic publications. And the bishop would like the whole of Europe, not just Poland, to return to the Middle Ages. Stepped up clerical extremism is one of the facets of the Polish version of the West's confrontation with the world of socialism.

As a result of the process of stabilization, the antisocialist forces are finding it more and more difficult to act in accordance with the scenario according to which they and their overseas patrons would like to "rewrite" Polish contemporary history. Increasingly they have to admit with disappointment that the ranks of their supporters are growing sparse. This is quite understandable! Only a blind man can fail to see the true nature of the "underground," which owes its existence to the material support of Western psychological warfare centers.

The past few years have taught socialist Poland a great deal. One of the lessons we have learned is that we must not relax our vigilance even for a minute. Special attention to this is drawn in the PZPR documents adopted at the recent 10th Congress of the party after nationwide discussion. They clearly define the tasks in the sphere of ideological struggle. Strengthening the front of national accord on the basis of socialist principles and the Polish Constitution, the party is fully resolved to counter the actions hostile to People's Poland.

PARTY-GOVERNMENT MESSAGE TO POLISH LEADERS

LD211309 Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 21 TASS -- In a telegram to Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have cordially congratulated on behalf of the Soviet people the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and all the country's working people on the occasion of their national holiday, the day of Poland's rebirth.

The telegram said, in part:

"Our countries have common goals. We are fully determined to go towards them together. An energetic joining of efforts, extension of links and affirmation of new and progressive forms of cooperation are called upon to lend a new quality and scope to our interaction and to reveal socialism's creative potential more fully.

"The unity and cohesion of the states which are parties to the Warsaw Treaty and their resourceful peace-minded foreign policy reliably counter all attempts to change territorial and political realities in Europe and are an important factor for European and world peace.

"The program for completely eliminating nuclear and other kinds of weapons of mass annihilation, which has been put forward by the countries of socialism, is tangibly supplemented and backed up by their latest constructive proposal for substantial mutual cuts in armed forces and conventional arms in the continent from the Atlantic to the Urals."

The West European leaders' statements in favor of a Soviet-American summit meeting generally reflect their alarm over the fate of peace on the continent. But if this is so, it would be logical and natural to join in concrete work in this direction. Moscow has already made specific and clear proposals -- both in the sphere of eliminating nuclear arms and regarding reducing conventional arms. So it is now a question of political will, the shortage of which is very palpable in the West. In addition, it is high time to abandon the practice current in Western Europe of intimidating people with the "Soviet threat."

The most convincing evidence of the Soviet Union's peaceful intentions are its plans for creation aimed at revealing Soviet society's entire vast potential. At this very promising stage in its development the USSR intends to cooperate widely with all Western states. The material base of political dialogue and mutual interest and trust will thereby be strengthened, and the building of civilized relations of benefit to our entire European Continent and to the cause of peace throughout the world will proceed more successfully.

TURKEY'S OZAL COMMENTS ON BILATERAL RELATIONS

LD061837 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1300 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Unidentified presenter introduces Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal's written answers to Moscow Radio correspondent Aleksandr Ivanov]

[Text] Our correspondent's questions are as follows: How do you appraise the results of your visit from the viewpoint of developing the political, economic, and cultural cooperation between our countries? What are the prospects for this cooperation? Here is the answer the honorable prime minister has given in writing:

First, I would like to note that my visit to the USSR provided the opportunity for constructive and realistic talks. As you know, my visit is the first visit by a Turkish prime minister to the USSR since 1978. Notwithstanding the fact that Turkey and the USSR belong to different alliances, there is no serious problem bringing these two countries into direct conversation today. I therefore observed with satisfaction that there is mutual agreement; that it is natural for them to increase their relations and cooperation further on the basis of the principles of good-neighborliness, friendship, respect for territorial integrity, sovereignty, and of noninterference in each other's internal affairs. We share the belief that the dvelopment of our relations within this framework will secure great benefits for the people of both countries.

My visit created the possibility of getting closely acquainted and forming close relations with the new administration in the USSR. During my talks, I explained the aforementioned principles to my interlocutors and found that they agreed. In our talks, we dwelt in detail on all facets of our bilateral relations. In addition, we engaged in extensive exchanges of views on regional and international problems.

Turkey attaches importance to expanding its economic relations with the USSR in various fields. It is not yet possible to say that our economic cooperation, whose foundations were laid by Lenin and Ataturk and which were enlivened from the 1960's onward, has reached a level appropriate to the potential of the two countries. The USSR, with its population and extensive economic resources, is a great neighbor of ours. Turkey, on the other hand, has achieved important economic development in recent years. This situation provides a favorable basis for raising our economic relations to a much higher level and assuming new dimensions.

I observed with satisfaction during contacts with Soviet officials during my visit that there is a resemblance in the way that governments of the two countries look at the issue and that the political will to achieve this goal. The leaders of both countries share views on increasing the variety and expanding our economic relations in all fields, making use of the impetus created by the 1984 natural gas agreement as well. As you know, the supply of natural gas from the USSR to Turkey will begin next year and will reach 6 million cubic meters by the 1990's. This will result in at least a three to fourfold increase in the volume of trade between the two countries. In our talks, we dwelt on the solid measures necessary to achieve the planned increase in Soviet imports from Turkey. As a first stage, we came to an agreement to increase purchases in 1986 and to determine as soon as possible the list of goods for 1987.

From the viewpoint of our economic relations, the most important result obtained during my visit was the new dimensions imparted to Turkish-Soviet economic cooperation. In my talks with Soviet officials, we agreed that Turkish firms should be awarded contracts for construction projects in the USSR and that certain installations should be established in Turkey by Turkish firms with their output destined for the USSR. In my view this development constitutes a qualitative stage in Turkish-Soviet cooperation and is imparting new magnitudes to our economic cooperation. I am sure that our contractors who undertake projects in the USSR in the construction sector will make a success of this opportunity and, in this field, Turkish firms will undertake important projects in the other sectors of the economy in the future as well. I believe, also, that the installations that will be set up in Turkey with a view to selling their output to the USSR will play an important role in raising our exports to the USSR to a satisfactory level. During my visit, we signed two agreements with the USSR. One of these envisages the extension of our cooperation in the field of planning and the other in the tourism field. The planning agreement will contribute to the two countries appraisal of each other's economic structure and possibilities. I also believe that the development of relations in the field of tourism and increasing the human contacts between the two countries will further serve to strengthen the friendship and mutual understanding ties between the people of the two countries.

In conclusion, I may say that my visit yielded favorable results from the viewpoint of our bilateral relations and gave a new impetus to Turkish-Soviet economic cooperation. There is a science and technology agreement between Turkey and the USSR. Regular contacts are being held on the basis of this agreement between the appropriate establishments of the two countries. Our cultural relations are being maintained within the framework of a 2-year cultural exchange programs. These, which are becoming increasingly fuller in content, will lead to the strengthening of mutual understanding between the two countries. Our cultural relations are being maintained within the framework of 2-year cultural exchange programs. These, which are becoming increasingly fuller in content, will lead to the strengthening of mutual understanding between the two countries. I believe that there is more than ample room for increasing cooperation in all three fields.

WEEKLY INTERVIEWS FRG FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER

PM061553 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 31, 3 Aug 86 p 6

[Interview with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher by Vladimir Markov: "Time for Fundamental Decisions"]

[Text] "It's time for fundamental decisions between East and West. In order to effect a change for the better in East-West relations, it is necessary to use the real possibility of producing results at talks on a wide range of security matters," said Hans-Dietrich Genscher, West German Vice-Chancellor and Federal Miniter of Foreign Affairs, to our Bonn correspondent Vladimir Markov on his return from Moscow.

"I agree with General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze," Genscher said, "the importance of our discussions in Moscow goes beyond an ordinary visit. They, undoubtedly, have contributed to a better understanding of positions held by each side, including opposing positions. The exchange of views was modified by the realization of the role and responsibility of both states in the East-West relations.

"Now we ought to open a new page in German-Soviet relations and lay a foundation for further cooperation. In this regard the visit has provided important incentives," stressed Genscher.

"The Federal Government is in favour of an appreciable improvement of East-West relations. The way to reducing the differences lies exclusively through cooperation. Cooperation is the key political concept of our time. Improved trust, frankness and security would benefit everybody.

"In practical politics we firmly proceed from the fact that the Soviet Union with its history and the cultural contribution of its peoples belongs to the part of Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. We are looking for mutual understanding, cooperation and detent with the Soviet Union and our other eastern neighbours."

Question: In today's situation there is a growing realization everywhere of the need for new approaches and decisions in ensuring international security and curbing the arms race. What in your opinion plays the decisive role in that?

Answer: The Helsinki Final Act determines the course towards a durable peace in Europe. We have embarked on his path although we know how long and thorny it is. All the more the reason for moving resolutely forward along it.

The Federal Republic of Germany lies on the line dividing Europe. We realize that prevention of war and keeping peace is tantamount to ensuring the existence of the German people and their neighbours. We are convinced that no state today is in a position to ensure reliable security single-handedly, through its efforts alone. This is why the striving for disarmament and arms control has long been an integral part of our security policy.

It is important to achieve immediate results on the basis of the proposals put forward at the negotiating table. The multilateral talks are devoted to achieving a notable result at the Stockholm conference before September 19, to a complete and general ban on chemical weapons at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, which we believe, is possible in the near future before December 1, 1987 and are also to discuss the first agreement at the Vienna talks.

We expect specific steps at the American-Soviet talks in Geneva towards preventing an arms race in space and stopping it on earth, the aim agreed upon January 8, 1985 and reiterated at the Geneva summit. We are especially interested in signing a treaty on nuclear medium-range weaponry. It remains our objective to completely eliminate the American and Soviet medium-range missiles. We support any balanced agreement to cut back on these systems which brings us nearer to this objective.

Question: What do you think of the prospects for business relations between the USSR and the FRG in the light of the agreement signed in Moscow on cooperation in science and technology and in the light of initialled specialized agreements on cooperation in agriculture, health protection and peaceful use of nuclear energy?

Answer: They open up new prospects for cooperation. After these agreements come into force, it will be necessary to explore and expand possibilities for cooperation in other fields too. There should be an argeement on cooperation in environmental protection soon. This is in line with our shared interests, in the interests of Europe as a community to survive.

The structure of our economic relations should be improved and there should be a search for new future-oriented forms. Technological cooperation carried out in the realization of the ethical and social responsibility for the future of all European countries could help the establishment of a constructive partnership between system in an atmosphere of mutual trust.

FRG AUTHORITIES FAIL TO PURSUE 'NEO-NAZI' BOMBERS

PM041357 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 5

[B. Lysenko dispatch: "Explosion in the Middle of the Night"]

[Text] West Berlin -- On that night two unknown persons stole up from West Berlin along Charlottenstrasse in the Kreuzberg district to the state border dividing West Berlin from the GDR and planted a powerful bomb. At 0233 GMT there was an explosion that damaged the ferro-concrete border fortifications. The thunderous noise awakened thousands of residents on both sides of the border. The shock wave broke windows in the closest houses and damaged nearby vehicles. By sheer luck no GDR border guards were harmed.

The West Berlin Senat at once began trying to avoid investigating this act of terrorism. Its press spokesmen Henschel declared that the Senat condemned this act on the border and that it had nothing to do with the policy of the West Berlin authorities. And that was all. West Berlin police spokesmen just spread their hands in response to journalists' questions.

Our newspaper has already written a great deal about the fact that neo-Nazi and profascist organizations have recently become more active in West Berlin. Fascist thugs openly hold gatherings and propagandize the ideas of the "Third Reich" among the population, primarily among young people. They are now preparing just as openly, with the connivance if not to say the support of the authorities, to celebrate in their own fashion the 25th anniversary of the GDR's actions in strengthening its state border with West Berlin.

The Duesseldorf office of the newspaper BILD recently received a letter from the neo-Nazi "Democratic German Action" organization, claiming responsibility for the bomb explosion on the GDR border.

I telephoned the Senat and asked Henschel what measures the city authorities intend to take to ensure that similar provocations are not repeated in the future on the border with the GDR. Henschel replied that the Senat is not responsible for protecting the border with th GDR -- according to the city's special legal status ...

The same status, however, prohibits activities by neo-Nazi organizations. Not a word was spoken about this. After talking with Henschel, I set out for Verbelliner Platz, where the revanchist "Conservative Action" organization was holding another gathering. The police surrounded the crowd of revanchists in an unbroken circle. Police vehicles with reinforcements stood in adjacent streets, around the perimeter of the square. At first I presumed that the police were blocking the revanchists. Alas, as one of the policemen explained to me, the guardians of order had come there so that the revanchists could carry out their action unhindered by the public.

APN EDITOR'S ALLEGED ESPIONAGE PURSUITS DESCRIBED

PM011621 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Jul 86 pp 3, 4

[V. Ponomarev article under the rubric "On Guard: Subversion!": "Turncoats -- Failure Was the Inevitable End to the Activities of a Betrayer of the Motherland and His Foreign Bosses"]

[Text] "Retribution"

Karl Schanzenbach, the owner of a West German brokerage firm, drummed his fingers nervously on the table. At last, he was connected with his boss.

"Otto! Our (Gerfert) reports bad news from Moscow. (Pavel) has begun talking. He will tell them everything now. The resident agent is panicking..."

The only sound to be heard from the receiver was the boss' heavy breathing.

"Otto, you understand me? It's all up."

"I'll expect you in Pullach. But prepare yourself for a good dressing-down.

The receiver was put down at that end. It was noon in Frankfurt am Main...

(Pavel Arsene), representative of the Karl Shanzenback firm in Moscow, skimmed the record of the interrogation.

"It's all correct. I recruited him in March 1984. He was given the nickname 'fat guy.' But don't think that he is a 'victim of hostile provocations,' as you put it here. He understood everything perfectly well! I sometimes thought that the 'fat guy' became a traitor all on his own..."

A telephone call took the investigator away.

"Hello... Oh it's you, Ira, excuse me, I'll be detained here another hour or so... The usual business."

The flickering dial on his electronic watch reminded him that at home they were already watching the evening news broadcast...

"Ilya Mikhaylovich, sit down, our conversation is going to be a long one, the investigator said, offering the new arrival a chair. But the latter still did not believe that retribution had arrived. He even tried to joke.

"I am invited for a conversation and, all of a sudden, it's sit down... How long will it be?"

"The court will decide that."

"A pity, I thought it would be the same as with Yulian Semenov: A screeching of brakes, well-built, no-nonsense guys appearing on the scene, a chase, and then capture..."

"You are out of luck, Ilya Mikhaylovich," the investigator said with a grin. "How it ends depends on the kind of spy you are."

The desk calendar was open at 24 June 1985...

"A Year On"

The investigation had been completed and the words of the indictment rang out loudly in the courtroom:

"On 16 June 1986 the Moscow Military District Military Tribunal examined the charge of betrayal of the motherland through espionage brought against USSR citizen Ilya Mikhaylovich Suslov. Through lack of political principle and guided by selfish motives, Suslov established criminal relations with the FRG Federal Intelligence Service (BND) and, until his arrest, was engaged on its behalf in gathering and transmitting information of an espionage nature. In carrying out these criminal designs and deliberately acting to the detriment of the USSR's defense capability, Suslov transmitted and gathered for transmission to the foreign intelligence service secret and top-secret information constituting a state secret..."

The accused was an intelligent-looking man who had been a fairly good journalist, one whose television broadcasts "Man, Earth, and Universe" we had watched with pleasure and whose anthologies entitled "From the Depths of the Ocean to the Expanses of the Universe" we read with great interest. But all that was in the past. The man sitting in the dock under escort was a turncoat.

What did he lack? He had a job he loved in television, which he had set his sights on while still a student at the Moscow State University Journalism Department. The field of reporting on space was then still in its infancy and afforded room for creativity. Extensive contacts with leading specialist in various spheres of science and technology. The Korolev Medal, a rare and esteemed award about which many people dream, was conferred up on Suslov in recognition of his personal contribution to popularizing the peaceful exploration of space. What, then, did he lack?

In 1973, his uncle left permanently for Israel. At the time they were bidding farewell, film of the launch of the latest Soviet space vehicles disappeared mysteriously from Suslov's safe. Suslov's involvement was obvious. There was no other key to the safe, and no outsiders had access to it... But the matter was quietly dropped and it was suggested that Suslov seek other employment. It was then that the "big bluff" began, which was to subsequently surprise even investigators who had seen a great deal in the course of their work.

"Polyps"

He was led into this distorted world by Kheyfits, one of his closest friends, who had experience of contacts with the investigative organs but had more than once evaded justice. Living parastically off his international contacts, he had created his own kind of "apparatus" for fleecing foreign businessmen who wanted in turn to profit from the Soviet market by finagling dubious contracts. After the Western manner, Kheyfits called himself a lobbyist and even aquired his own bodyguards ready to punish any rivals with their fists and keep order among the small number of foreign currency dealers and speculators who latch on to business from "over there." He specially invited Suslov to witness one of these punishments and provided him with an edifying demonstration in which his "bodyguards" ran an ordinary "violator of convention's" face along a radiator in a passageway...

Kheyfits eventually landed up in the dock and Suslov began his "own business." Individuals each one more dubious than the other, began to circulate around him. [paragraph continues]

Vera, the wife of a foreigner and a notorious black marketeer; Nadya from a scientific research institute, who was later convicted of foreign currency dealing; Valera, who came under investigation three times for currency operations and who finally, last year, was "sent down" for swindling. And what about a certain Yakov Yakovlevich from Chertanovo! A conman and extortioner who passed himself off to foreign businessmen, along with Suslov, as an influential and essential man for getting them contracts. The two of them thoroughly swindled the foreign crooks who tried to carry out their business here by sidestepping the law and the established rules. We will withhold the name of the "master," who passed away suddenly after hearing the news of Suslov's arrest. Buyers of electronic equipment, "money-changers," and pimps formed part of the same gang... All sorts of people.

But one by one, his partners answered to the law. Suslov was more wise and had studied well the mentality of people open to corruption.

His method was extremely simple. Passing himself off in one place as the son, in another as the nephew of a worthy person (although in no way related to him), he advertised his boundless (albeit nonexistent) opportunities to get hold of anything, ranging from a black Volga to an order or title.

"Did it work? -- he was asked during the investigation.

"And how!" -- the speculator boasted. "We took R5,000 a time. They were asking for it..."

His thief's mentality told him that the risk was slight. Twenty "clients" will become indignant and demand their money back, but thirty will keep quiet and be afraid to open their mouths. And that, after all, is exactly what happened. It was no invention.

He knew how to present himself. With his haughty tone of an influential person and the mannerisms of someone spoilt by privileges, it would be no time at all before the servile whispers would begin spreading. In Yurmal, a hotel room was paid for by the Adazhi Kolkhoz, whose yacht stood waiting at its moorings for the "guest from Moscow," while someone had generously financed an evening banquet.

Suslov's appearance at the APN Publishing House also occurred near that time. That too is a singular story that is well remembered at the agency. People remember how he was turned down for a job there and what powerful "pressure" was then put on the cadres and leadership!

Nevertheless, when Suslov later became an editor at the APN Publishing House an official car would roll up every time he telephoned. The car had nothing to do with APN. It belonged to the State Committee for Standards, but the driver had another fixed wage in addition to his basic one. Suslov forked out one-third of his legal salary to his "personal" chauffeur each month. And the man sold his conscience for these R70. In his presence the boss openly met with thieves, currency dealers, bribers, and foreigners who would even seek the help of the devil provided he could slip them a profitable order.

"Petitioners" and "supplicants" attended Suslov's home on the Frunzenskaya Embankment as they might a ministry waiting room: Omarov from Dagestan wanted a foreign assignment, Shukurov from Tashkent asked that a relative be relieved of criminal responsibility; and then there was Goletiani from Georgia, Tanya from Estonia, and so on, and so on...

What a man he was in their eyes! You need to get your son into a VUZ. I've a pal who's a big chief. You need a visa? I've a pal in the Visa and Registration Department.

A shepherd has stolen 500 sheep? I know someone who can help out. You need a contract? I've a pal in the Foreign Trade Ministry.

His "100,000 couriers" were nonexistent! He had no one in the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education or the Visa and Registration Department, no one in the Prosecutor's Office or the Foreign Trade ministry. They were imaginary. That was proved buy the investigation. But how he bluffed, he bluffed blatantly and openly! He was paid for imaginary troubles he had taken and given not inconsiderable sums "for expenses" and as bribes for fictitious "influential officials." Foreigners brought electronic goods, videos, and gifts from the Berezka foreign-currency stores for them, and these were either kept by the thief or divided up among the speculators.

Whatever the degenerate touched would begin to decay...

"Whales and Piranhas"

What Muscovite does not know the International Trade Center, that huge concrete and glass complex towering behind the CEMA building by the Moskva River, within which are located the offices of foreign concerns, companies, and firms and where among the artificial trees and real fountains stands resplendent "Golden Mercury" -- a copy of a golden statuette of the fleet-footed patron of trade.

The efforts of a number of Soviet foreign trade associations and foreign firms in consolidating the foundations of peaceful cooperation among people and states have been recognized by the award of this esteemed prize, this mark of special services rendered in the development of international commercial relations. Genuine businessmen constitute a serious community of people, their contracts are sound and the reputation of the firms engaged in honest business for the sake of mutual benefit are also sound.

But not all of them are such. Quite recently, for example, R. (Gregoryan), owner of the California International Trade Corporation, was asked to leave Moscow. Instead of engaging in honest business, he deliberately supplied us with equipment that was technically unsuitable and obsolete while at the same time corrupting and bribing our people and involving them in matters remote from commerce. The SAN JOSE MERCURY NEWS (United States) wrote on 25 November 1984 and 5 January 1985 that (Gregoryan) had told its correspondent about CIA contacts he had going back to the sixties.

(Gregoryan's) revelations are not news to anyone. The American press had already caused a stir in writing about how CIA Director Casey plugged away to get "commercial fronts" for his espionage offices. He issued an order to his own people and recommended to his NATO friends that they secure the cooperation of firms with branches abroad or set up bogus trading companies themselves. Then L. Olmer, an experienced specialist in the sphere of espionage and covert operations, was put in the post of "chief foreign trade official." It is not surprising that the espionage and subversive activity of NATO countries' special services began to be carried out more and more actively under cover of private commercial front organizations.

Last summer the dummy investment firm Bishop, Baldwin, (Rivold, Dillingem), and Young based in Hawaii crashed to the accompaniment of a great scandal. According to (Rivold's) testimony, the firm, which was set up and funded by the CIA, not only carried out espionage but also covert operations as well as bribing statesmen and preparing subversion. Soon after, yet another front set up by the CIA and the BND -- the West German secret service -- noisily went under. In Delhi the Indian security organs arrested one of their agents, Ramu (Svarup), who had set himself up in the Delhi office of the Far East Trade Center, whose headquarters are based in Taiwan. Two other CIA dummy firms in Europe specially created for the purpose of shipping Stinger missiles to Savimbi's bandits, bandits egged on against the government and the people of Angola by the CIA, also went up in smoke.

Finally, it was announced in the United States that (C. Meyer,) former assistant to Casey and deputy chairman of the national intelligence council [as published]. was creating a private company (Kiuort-Meyer) International, which would consult major concerns on questions of setting up their own intelligence systems. It would also supply clients with special espionage equipment. It is not without interest that (Dzh. Kioyort), special scientific adviser to the president, is becoming (Meyer's) companion. You can imagine what serious thought has been given to this commercial espionage enterprise within NATO. It is also worth remembering in this context that former CIA directors S. Turner and W. Colby have long acted as consultants to private business in espionage matters.

And one more not unimportant detail from these "businessmen's" behind-the-scenes activity. The American press reports that (Meyer) and (Kiuort) intend in the spirit of the CIA director's instruction to elevate cooperation between the cloak-and-dagger merchants and transnational corporations to an even higher level. Both of them, the newspapers remind readers, are playing an active role in work on SDI and do not disguise that they are intent on steadling the latest technological secrets from abroad in order to use them in the implementation of the "star wars" program.

The BND's dummy Karl Shanzenback firm likewise sought to obtain technological secrets and the latest achievements in the sphere of exploration of outer space and the oceans, energy, and microelectronics.

"The BND 'Method'"

... (Arsene), a BND professional, initially booked into the Rossiya hotel. He became acquainted with all the concierges on the floors, the chambermaids, and the administrators. By marks of attention, souvenirs, and gifts he soon became at home and built up acquaintances... (Arsene) introduced Nadya, the foreign-currency speculator, to Suslov. This was the self-same Nadya "from the scientific research institute." There were exchange of civilities and visiting cards. They understood each other at once; there was no need to spell things out. The firm needed help in widening its circle of acquaintances among executives in Soviet foreign trade organizations. It was all in the interests of business. What was he to do? Come now! You're a journalist, you've got extensive connections in society... Expenses? Don't be backward!

(Arsene's) statement made during the investigation reads as follows: "All Suslov's thoughts were directed toward one thing -- how to obtain money as quickly and in as large a quantity as possible."

The firm was interested in getting an office in the International Trade Center? Suslov made careful inquiries: It was virtually in the bag already. He got on to (Arsene) straightaway: "Everything is fine! I've fixed it. We have to show our gratitude to the people." And off they went to the Berezka store...

The firm Ziller Technik was seeking via (Arsene) to get a contract to supply the Moscow Arts Theater with stage equipment Suslov asked (Arsene) for the comparative technical specifications of the equipment supplied by Ziller and its competitors. Subsequently an article by one of the theater's leaders appeared in a Moscow newspaper broadly outlining the client's requirements. It is easy to work out to whom preference would be given. And again it was hot air that was being traded in.

"The contract is in danger!" -- he informed Arsene. "Call Ziller."

They met up in a cafe, where it was Yakov Yakovlevich from Chertanovo who posed as the official.

"Yes," he said with barely a movement of his lips as he grandly brought the "business meeting" to a close. "But..."

The "but" here meant "pay up." And Ziller, now softened up, rushed off to the Berezka. (Arsene) assumed an enigmatic smile...

The contract, which Suslov had nothing to do with, was concluded. Ziller Technik was delighted and "commission" was paid for the "Assistance" rendered, albeit by a different foreign firm, Karl Shanzenbach no less, which had specially opened an account in Suslov's name at (Arsene's) request. First there was one receipt, then two, then three...

The day then came when (Arsene), familiarly slapping his "go-between" on the shoulder, hinted that karl Schanzenbach was also ready to pay quite a lot for other information. What kind? The kind that Suslov was concerned with at the publishing house, news about Soviet science and technology.

"How much?"

(Arsene) estimated that Karl Schanzenbach would pay his new spy and halved it, thinking about himself.

"A deal!"

(Arsene's) testimony during the investigation reads: "It was a logical conclusion of our previous relations and our comprehensive study of the future agent. We did not disguise our contacts. He felt he was above suspicion. We met at home, at the office, and in restaurants. We behaved like good friends. But when information was handed over we took precautions. I would telephone from a booth, letting it ring twice, followed by a pause. He would flash a light from his window. The meeting in the entrance would be brief and unobserved. And then we were old friends again, quite openly, with no attempt at concealment..."

"For All To See"

Suslov as editor of APN's weekly SOVETSKAYA NAUKA I TEKHNIKA got specialists together for round table discussions, complied popular science anthologies, and organized scientific debates whenever academics, prominent scientists, specialists in the defense sectors of industry, researchers, designers, and practical workers were in town. Virtually everyone considered it an honor to leave a copy of their work in his library: "To the APN brains trust, regards..."

He was a competent interlocutor who was in command of his subject and versed in steering conversation in the required direction, generating argument, and flattering people. Acquaintance with such a man, a journalist who greatly determined what and, more importantly, whom people would be reading next tickled many people's vanity. He was invited to science and production associations and people brought him manuscripts, blueprints, and logbooks and phoned him about everything new that had been produced in the science and production associations. People who were perfectly aware of the rules governing the protection of secrets were overawed and became indecisive.

The method used to worm things out of people was as old as time. He banked on people's talkativeness, thirst for news, loss of vigilance, and simply their lack of inner discipline. He received payment from the BND for everything he managed to extract, this being paid through the firm in the form of "commission" for mythical business assistance.

Karl Schanzenbach, who was receiving foreign currency from the secret service to payroll the espionage activity in Moscow, shamelessly swindled (Arsene), giving him only part of the money. (Arsene), would himself pocket half of what he was given to hand over to the spy. And then Suslov, to compensate what was stolen from him, wrong extra payment for services from his "boss" for his mistress in Taillinn and clients from the FRG. They make a swell team, do they not?

It so happened that the legal proceedings in Moscow investigating the West German intelligence agent's crimes coincided with a political scandal in Bonn. But the link here was obviously not at all fortuitous. Signing top-secret SDI contracts with the United States, the Bonn advocates of "star wars" claimed that they opened up vast opportunities for an FRG technological leap forward at American expense and offered virtual salvation from unemployment. When the texts of the documents landed up in the press, however, it turned out that the praise lavished on them by deputies of the Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union faction was utterly false. The Americans, as Munich's ABEND-ZEITUNG wrote in this regard, simply thumbed their noses at the allies. They not only restricted their access to SDI technology but also imposed on them at the same time stringent lists of goods subject to embargo. "Now the Americans will not only profit at our expense," the newspaper sighed despairingly, "but will also deprive us of billions through bans on trade with East European countries." Where dollars are involved, the newspaper went on, true Yankees even more serious than where national honor is at stake. So is it worthwhile for us, the newspaper asked, out of a sense of loyalty worthy of the Nibelungs, to take part in this kind of foolishness?

Indeed! As people might say, you have fought for it and then it rebounds on you... But whereas the politicians in Bonn can allow themselves to grumble at "big brother's" mistrust, the people at BND headquarters in Pullach know that there are grounds for the Pentagon's mistrust. Friendship is friendship, but special services are special services. They do not pass up the opportunity to pick an "ally's" pocket. And secrets held in common leak out, which is quite another matter. As it was this time.

One last thing the Suslov legal proceedings recalled.

The names of people who have done much in various spheres of science crop up on the case material, but how they leaned over backward to please the "comrade editor"! Honestly, they should be ashamed of themselves.

Fortunately, that does not apply to all those who encountered the turncoat. There were people (and they were not few in number) in whom the moral defense system was activated -- people who in their relations with the editor did not go beyond the bounds of what is officially permitted and from whom, try as he might, Suslov was unable to extract a single secret. There were also people who were put on guard by the inordinate curiosity that the anthologist permitted himself and immediately severed all relations with him.

But no small number also proved garrulous. Who, for example, forced the academic to blab a state defense secret to the spy, or made the young staffer at a science and production association give the name of the participant in an important experiment, or obliged the participant in the experiment himself to talk?

Who pressed Suslov to come and visit restricted facilities [rezhimnyye obyekty], boasting about their latest achievements? Why, for example, did plant deputy chief engineer Nikitin hand over to the spy on his "word as a gentlemen" a typescript copy of a document containing information on military hardware? He introduced the spy to the cosmonautics federation and took him to closed discussions of other important topics. [paragraph continues]

In exchange for the "comrade editor's" special favor and fees paid him for the formulas of inventions and much else stolen from others. In exchange for thirty pieces of silver!.. And what prompted a researcher to give Suslov "overnight" a log of observations made during a very important experiment? The same night that (Arsene), on getting the document from the spy, feverishly photocopied it in his office.

Many of them had to make statements during the investigation and trial. Their indignation regarding this was so sincere as to be dumbfounding. How can they dare ask such questions to people of "standing"!? How dare they bother us at all? It seems that these people had come to believe that there were two laws and two codes of criminal procedure: one for "people of standing", and another for those who are not. But, you know, if these people standing had been even a bit more resistant to flattery and cheap popularity (for they had a sufficient amount of real fame and honor) many state secrets would have remained in the safes of our science and production laboratories.

Many of the people given to gossipping about official business have already been investigated both on a party and administrative level; for many others this still lies ahead.

...The words of the sentence rang out in the courtroom. The military tribunal delivered its final verdict -- 15 years imprisonment. Suslov was taken away; but the people did not disperse. They remained, talking about how important it is for us to do away with this chronic ill. Today it was given a precise diagnosis: Lack of discipline and loss of political vigilance. It is particularly intolerable today when the situation in the world is so tense. The struggle against it urged by the party has already begun. It is a grim, uncompromising and it has to be frankly said, difficult struggle. And our "detective story" convincingly shows once again that no one can avoid it. No one here can sit it out or hide.

CCTU DELEGATION VISIT TO DENMARK REPORTED

PM061528 Moscow TRUD in Russian 3 Aug 86 p 3

[Correspondent V. Kopytin dispatch: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] Copenhagen 2 August -- AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev, who heads a Soviet trade union delegation which is visiting Denmark, has had a meeting with prominent politican A. Jorgensen, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark and former prime minister of the country.

A frank [otkrovennyy] and friendly exchange of views took place on a whole number of topical problems of the international situation and the trade union movement.

The AUCCTU chairman described in detail the main tasks and avenues of the Soviet Union's socieconomic development determined by the 27th CPSU Congress and the restructuring of the economic management machinery which is being actively implemented in our country. S.A. Shalayev singled out in particular the sustantial role allocated to Soviet trade unions in implementing the program for the USSR's economic development through the year 2000.

The Danish public, A. Jorgensen said, is following the process of the USSR's socioeconomic development with attention and interest.

In their converstation S.A. Shalayev and A. Jorgensen touched on the most important international problems: strengthening peace, ending the arms race, eliminating nuclear weapons, and preventing the militarization of space. [paragraph continues]

There was a discussion of a whole number of Soviet initiatives aimed at resolving without delay these most important questions of the age, which are closely linked with the fate of all the world's peoples. A. Jorgensen expressed his support for the Soviet Union's peace proposals.

During the conversation particular attention was devoted to the creation of the nuclear-free zone in northern Europe and the role which trade unions are called upon to play in resolving this question, which is important for the security of the whole of the European Continent. The chairman of the Social Democratic Party described the measures which the parlimentary groups of all north European countries are taking to create a nuclear-free zone in the north European region and advocated active and direct participation by trade unions in implementing this idea. The AUCCTU chairman said that Soviet trade unions are ready to give most active assistance to the achievement of this noble objective.

Friday afternnon the Soviet delegation visited the Danish Central Trade Union Association school -- the largest in the country -- in the port city of Helsiner 40 km from the capital. There the delegation, which was warmly greeted by the school ledership, familiarized itself with the training of Danish trade union movement cadres. The Soviet trade union representatives then visited the confectionery factory in the same city, which is well-known in the country and abroad. A conversation took place with the factory management, and the guests toured the factory's production facilities.

S.A. Shalayev's conversation with C. Christiansen, chairman of the Danish Central Trade Union Association, continued Friday evening.

With a view to developing ties between the Soviet and Danish trade union centers their leaders agreed on an exchange of specialist delegations to discuss questions of environmental protection and working people's participation in production management and also on meetings between trade union journalists from the two countries. It was deemed desirable to expand ties between Soviet and Danish territorial and sector trade unions.

During the conversation there was an exchange of views on questions of European and international trade union coooperation and trade unions' participation in the movement for peace and disarmament. On Saturday morning the Soviet trade union delegation flew home.

CYPRIOT TRADE UNION GROUP ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

PM061035 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 Aug 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "For a Trade Union Meeting"]

[Text] A group of Cypriot trade union activitist arrived in Moscow 5 August at the invitation of the AUCCTU, to take part in a mass Soviet-Cypriot trade union meeting to mark the international peace year. This event is being held for the first time, on the initiative of the Pan-Cypriot Federation of Labor.

The envoys from Cyprus will familiarize themselves with Soviet people's labor successes and the Soviet trade unions' tasks and activity in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. Apart from Moscow, the guests will visit Leningrad, Minsk, Yerevan, Kishinev, and Rostov-na-donu.

A Cypriot-Soviet trade union meeting is currently taking place in Cyprus, with the participation of a representative delegation of Soviet trade unions.

KUNA REPORT ON SOVIET CONTACTS WITH ISRAEL

LD061421 Kuwait KUNA in English 1342 GMT 6 Aug 86

[By Khalid al-Tarrah]

[Text] Moscow, Aug 6 (KUNA) The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov reaffirmed here Wednesday that the scheduled Soviet-Israeli contacts in Helsinki this month would cover "consular issues" only.

Gerasimov, in a telephonic interview with KUNA, ruled out any possibility of discussing the opening of permanent consulates in Moscow and Tel Aviv, putting an end to widespread speculation about political strings attached to these contacts. He also emphasized that the Soviet Union's "political position" regarding resumption of full-fledged diplomatic relations with Israel "remains unchanged."

The Soviet spokesman renewed as well Soviet Union's "solidarity" with the Arab cause.

Gerasimov described the proposed Soviet delegation to the Helsinki meeting on August 17 as " a low-level authorised only to handle consular matters involving Soviet citizens residing in Israel as well as Soviet real estate there."

He also indicated that the Soviet delegation may also raise the issues of assets belonging to the Soviet-Palestinian Society frozen by Israel.

Gerasimov identified the head of the "two-man" Soviet team as (Genrikh Blichin). Gerasimov referred to the scheduled Soviet-Israeli meeting in Helsinki as "preparatory," to be followed by a Soviet delegation's visit to Tel Aviv at a later date. The spokesman underlined that the motive behind this move is Soviet concern about the fate of Soviet citizens and property in Israel.

Meanwhile, a reliable Soviet official told KUNA that the Soviet Government had notified all Arab foreign ministers of Soviet plans to hold consular contacts with Israeli authorities.

AFP Report

AU041342 Paris AFP in English 1333 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, Aug 4 (AFP) -- A "group" of Soviet consular officials has left for Israel, where talks were beginning Monday on a "certain number of questions of material interest," Foreign Ministry spokesman Genadiy Gerasimov announced here.

A possible outcome of the talks might be the opening of consulates, Mr Gerasimov told a press conference, adding however that the talks with the Israelis would not be of a "political nature." Mr Gerasimov said that the recent decision to grant exit visas to the family of Soviet dissident Anatoliy Shcharanskiy, who is now living in Israel, had "no connection" with the resumption of Soviet-Israeli consular contacts.

"We have a certain number of questions to settle," Mr Gerasimov said, "such as consular assistance to Soviet nationals and problems relative to our real estate in Israel."

The move was aimed at restoring diplomatic relations, and those who interpreted it differently "are imagining things," he said. The Soviet position on diplomatic relations with Israel, he said, was unchanged, and depends on "an overall settlement in the Middle East." That being the case, resumption of diplomatic relations would probably not be "next year in Jerusalem," he added with a smile. "Next year in Jerusalem" is an age-old Zionist slogan. [passage omitted]

COMMENTARY ON TIES WITH PERSIAN GULF NATIONS

LD191451 Moscow in French to Maghreb Countries 1930 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Commentary by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] I would like to speak on the development of relations between the USSR and the countries of the Persian Gulf. The following report bears witness to their success. Kuwaiti Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah has received the Soviet delegation which arrived in his country and was led by State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Chairman Konstantin Katushev. Their talks centered on the development of mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries. It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union has had such cooperation with Kuwait for years, and with Iraq, another Gulf country, to which the USSR is bound by a friendship and cooperation treaty. In his address to Soviet television on 17 July on the occasion of Iraq's national day, Iraq's ambassador in Moscow, Sa'd abd'al-Faysal said his country has great esteem for Soviet-Iraqi cooperation and advocates the further development.

Another report notes that the first ambassador from the Oman Sultanate, Kahmis ibn Hamad al-Battashi, has arrived in Moscow. The Soviet Union recently established diplomatic relations with Oman as well as with the UAE.

What do these developments show? First, the fact that the credit [as heard] of the USSR is increasing in the Persian Gulf states and in the rest of the world. Its foreign policy is being increasingly supported and the advantage of economic development with it becoming obvious. Time has shown that the USSR never interferes in other states internal affairs or imposes its policy nor its ideology upon them. By developing economic cooperation, the Soviet Union does not impose conditions on developing countries because of its adherence to the principle of mutual advantage, which is in stark contrast to capitalist states which consider the most important thing to be profit.

In a speech to the delegates of this week's international forum to stop nuclear tests, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev again stressed that the USSR acknowledges the right of every state to choose its type of development and its political regime freely and the right to run its affairs independently.

OMANI AMBASSADOR GRANTS INTERVIEW ON IMPRESSIONS

LD242130 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Interview with Khamis Ibn Hamad Ibn Sayf al-Battashi, Omani ambassador to the Soviet Union, by correspondent Sergey Yevgeniyev, following the presentation of his credentials in Moscow "a few days ago"; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Yevgeniyev] Your Excellency, first of all I would like to greet you here in the USSR in the name of the Soviet radio and press. This is the first time that the senior personality and ambassador of the Sultanate of Oman has come to the USSR. Is it possible for you to talk about the visit, the talks, and negotiations with the Soviet comrades?

[Al-Battashi] I thank you for allowing me this opportunity to speak on radio Moscow about my visit to the USSR. Indeed this is my first visit to the USSR, and I consider it a historic one. The construction I have seen and the development which is taking place in accordance with the plans approved by the party's 27th Congress earlier this year are indeed pleasing and I am very pleased about the cooperation I experienced from official friends whether at the foreign ministry or at other Soviet government departments.

[Yevgeniyev] Thank you very much. What are the factors behind Oman's decision to establish relations between our two countries?

[Al-Battashi] The main factors behind Oman's decision to establish diplomatic relations with the USSR are undoubtedly important ones in view of the latest Soviet attitudes, especially in relation to the Arab causes and the Soviet support for them, in addition to the fact that the USSR is a superpower and a member of the Security Council. The establishment of relations expresses Oman's interest in what is happening in the region and in particular the problems of the Iraq-Iran war and the attitude of the USSR which is completely identical with that of Oman, which calls for a half to the destructive war and the start of constructive talks which serve the security of the Gulf region.

[Yevgeniyev] Thank you. What is your honest opinion of the future of these relations?

[Al-Battashi] I wish these relations to be good relations and I wish them to have a future. This will be reflected in the extent of the role which both sides will play in the promotion of these relations.

[Yevgeniyev] Now a question addressed not to the ambassador but to the man who has come to the USSR from a distance of about 6000 kilometers. This is your first visit to the USSR. Can you please tell the listeners about your impressions, what is your major impression?

[Al-Battashi] Indeed I consider this visit a historic one and the achievements and developments I have seen in Moscow, and in particular in the second city of the USSR, Leningrad, were expected. On the whole, the USSR is a source of deep experience for me and I shall in the future carry out similar visits in order to become acquainted with the quality of the republics and some of the regions, whether in the extreme north, which are the cold regions, or in the south whose peoples are considered different from the people of the north.

I am married and have four children and the memories and pictures I carry for them from Moscow and Leningrad will, without doubt, please them, especially those concerning the parks and museums I saw. These indeed will be at the center of discussion and will be liked by them. I hope that they will accompany me on future visits.

PRESIDENT MUBARAK CONGRATULATED ON NATIONAL DAY

LD251946 Moscow TASS in English 1901 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 25 TASS -- On the occasion of Egypt's national holiday, the 34th anniversary of the July 1952 revolution, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has sent a telegram to the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, conveying congratulations to the president and wishes of progress and well-being to the friendly Egyptian people.

The telegram expresses the conviction that progressive development of Soviet-Egyptian relations would meet the interests of both countries and help strengthen peace and international security.

In his telegram the president of Egypt expressed heartfelt gratitude to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet for the congratulations, and, for his part, conveyed best wishes of steady progress and prosperity to the friendly Soviet peole.

USSR AMBASSADOR IN SYRIA ON RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

JN061713 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow will not resume diplomatic relations with Israel if the Jewish state does not give up its policy of aggression and expansion. This was stated by the USSR-Israeli talks in Helsinki will revolve around consular affairs between the two countries and will not bring about any radical changes with respect to relations between Israel and the USSR.

The USSR ambassador called on the Jewish state to exert real efforts for the attainment of a just peace in the Middle East.

SUDANESE PRIME MINISTER TO PAY VISIT TO USSR

LD042021 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] The Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, will make an official visit to the Soviet Union during the first half of August at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON MALI PRESIDENT'S VISIT

PM291321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

["Joint Soviet-Malian Communique" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Army General Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union [MPDU] and president of the Republic of Mali, was on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union 14-19 July 1986 at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government.

The president of the Republic of Mali and the persons accompanying him were accorded a warm and hospitable reception on Soviet soil, this being an expression of the friendly feelings nurtured by the Soviet people for the Malian people.

The Malian head of state laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

A conversation took place between M. Traore and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during the visit to Moscow. During the conversation they expressed satisfaction with the state of friendly relations between the two countries, noted the important contribution made by the CPSU and the MPDU toward the strengthening of these relations, and examined promising avenues for the development of Soviet-Malian relations in different spheres.

M.S. Gorbachev briefed M. Traore on the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at the liquidation of nuclear missile weapons and the radical reduction of conventional weapons and at the establishment of broad international cooperation in the sphere of the peaceful use of nuclear energy and the exploration of outer space for peaceful purposes.

The MPDU general secretary and president of the Republic of Mali acclaimed these large-scale and realistic proposals by the USSR. He highly assessed the proposals formulated in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th Congress aimed at strengthening peace and international security.

The leaders of the two countries emphasized that the most important task of our time is to eliminate the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe, ensure lasting and guaranteed peace, and assist the balanced development of liberated countries.

Soviet-Malian talks were held, in which the following took part.

On the Soviet side -- A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.S. Tarazevich, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.M. Korniyenko, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, USSR first deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff; Yu.M. Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister; A.I. Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Ye.V. Nersesov, USSR ambassador to the Republic of Mali; A.Yu. Urnov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; and A.V. Sokolov, acting chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry First African Section;

On the Malian side: Djibril Diallo, political secretary of the MPDU Central Executive Bureau; (Seko Minandiu) Traore, secretary for external relations of the MPDU Central Executive Bureau; (Sou Rokiatu Sou), member of the MPDU Central Executive Bureau and chairman of the Malian National Women's Union; Mobido Keita, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation of the Republic of Mali; Lieutenant Colonel Issa Ongoiba, minister of agriculture of the Republic of Mali; (El Khadzh Umar Tal), minister of natural resources and livestock of the republic of Mali; (Ntolo) Traore, director of the President's Office; Abdoulaye Amadou Sy, Malian ambassador to the USSR; (Tidiani Gisse), diplomatic adviser to the president; (Tiona Matye Kone), adviser to the president on press matters; Lieutenant Colonel (Sheyk Umar Diarra), chief of the Armed Forces Planning Section at the Ministry of National Defense of the Republic of Mali; and (Maki Koreyshi Agibu Tal), director of the International Cooperation Administration at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Mali.

M. Traore was briefed on the work that has been launched in the Soviet Union to implement the 27th CPSU Congress policy of accelerating Soviet society's socioeconomic development.

The MPDU general secretary and president of the Republic of Mali spoke about the work being done in Mali to fulfill the decisions of the Second MPDU Congress and the Fourth Session of the MPDU National Council, which raised tasks concerning the need to enhance the party's mobilizing role, overcome the economic difficulties, and ensure the country's development along the path of national and social progress.

Questions of Soviet-Malian political, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation were discussed in detail during the talks. The sides noted with satisfaction that this exemplary cooperation is developing successfully and confirmed their desire to expand and strengthen it in the interests of both friendly peoples on an equal and mutually advantageous basis.

The sides expressed the intention to assist by all means the expansion of exchanges both along state and parlimentary lines and along social lines with a view to a more detailed familiarization with the life, labor, and achievements of the Soviet and Malian peoples. They agreed that measures will be taken to further improve bilateral economic cooperation on long-term, planned basis. Both sides spoke in favor of extending and deepening ties in the sphere of agriculture, combating drought and desertification, geological prospecting and the extraction of minerals and of seeking new forms of cooperation in the spheres of culture, education, information, health services, and sports.

Detailed exchange of opinions also took place on a wide range of international problems of mutual interest, including questions of the struggle to consolidate the national independence [nezavisimost] and strengthen the economic autonomy [samostoyatelnost] of liberated countries, to extirpate the remnants of colonialism and racism, and to liquidate the seats of conflicts in Africa.

The sides expressed serious concern over the tense situation in the world which has developed as a result of the stepped-up arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and its extension into space, the interference by imperialist circles in states' internal affairs, and the continuing deterioration of conditions in international trade. In this regard the Malian side expressed total support for the Soviet peace initiatives concerning the liquidation of nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons by the end of this century, the termination of nuclear tests, the prevention of the spread of the arms race to space, the prohibition and liquidation of chemical weapons, and the radical reduction of conventional arms.

The sides expressed their firm belief that a reliable security for countries and peoples and peaceful conditions for their development and progress can be secured only through the joint political, economic, social, and cultural efforts by all states. The sides consider that the implementation of the comprehensive proposals by the Soviet Union and other peace-loving forces on questions of universal disarmament will not only ensure real security for mankind but will also make it possible to release considerable resources to improve people's living conditions and liquidate the underdevelopment of many states.

The sides confirmed their commitment to the UN principles and condemned all forms of political, economic, and military pressure exercised by imperialist forces with a view to preventing peoples from freely choosing their path of development. In this regard the sides emphasized their firm support for the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, nonuse of force or threat of force, inviolability of borders and territorial integrity, peaceful solution of disputes, noninterference in internal affairs, equality, and other generally accepted norms of international relations.

Particilar attention was given to African problems in the course of the talks.

The sides noted the growing contribution by African countries to the struggle for the strengthening of peace and a fair solution to urgent problems of world politics. They advocate a free and independent Africa, an Africa of peace and stability, and lasting African unity, cooperation, and mutual assistance on the basis of the noble and just ideals enshrined in the UN and OAU Charters. They are convinced that Africa's supreme interests demand the swiftest liquidation of the seats of tension on the continent and the peaceful settlement of all interstate disputes. The sides also assessed highly the OAU's activity to extirpate the remnants of colonialism and racism and noted that organization's importance as an instrument of the maintenance of peace on the continent, the defense of African states' rights and interests, and the consolidation of their independence. The Soviet side showed understanding for the Republic of Mali's positive assessment of the Lagos action plan, whose implementation would accord with the legitimate wishes of the African peoples.

The Soviet side supports the efforts by African states aimed at Africa's transformation into a zone free of nuclear wepons and foreign military bases. The sides confirmed the need for African countries to struggle for the preservation of national independence and unity.

The USSR and the Republic of Mali demanded the swiftest liquidation of the apartheid system in the Republic of South Africa [RSA]. The sides called on the international community to take urgent measures for the unconditional granting of independence to Namibia on the basis of strict performance of OAU and UN resolutions, and of Security Council Resolution 435 in particular, and noted with satisfaction the weighty contribution made to the solution of this important task by the international conference for the immediate granting of independence to Namibia which was held in Vienna. They advocated stepped-up support for the struggle waged by the peoples of South Africa and Namibia headed by the African National Congress and the South-West Africa People's Organization against the South African racists supported by international imperialism, and expressed solidarity with the "Frontline" states in their opposition to the aggressive actions by Pretoria's racist regime. The sides acclaimed the results of the world conference on sanctions against racist South Africa and condemned those states which, despite the new escalation of racist terror in South Africa and the RSA's increased aggressiveness toward neighboring states, continue to obstruct the application of effective measures of international influence against it. In this regard, the sides urge an immediate introduction of all-embracing mandatory sanctions against Pretoria's racist regime.

Taking into account the particular complexity and urgency of economic problems in Africa, the sides emphasized the need for large-scale international actions with a view to overcoming the economic difficulties being experienced by African countries on the basis of a fundamental democratization of international economic relations, the exclusion of all forms of discrimination, pressure, and interference from them, and the establishment of a just international economic order.

A positive role in this direction could be played by the implementation of the Soviet proposal to hold a world congress on problems of economic security, which could make it possible to discuss comprehensively all the problems which burden world economic ties, including questions like external debt and the switching of resources released as a result of cutbacks in arms and military budgets toward development needs.

The Soviet Union and the Republic of Mali expressed serious anxiety in connection with the situation in the Near East, which remains tense and explosive through the fault of the aggressive policy of Israel and its allies.

They stressed the need for a just and all-embracing Near East settlement on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, the implementation of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate right to self-determination and the creation of their own state, and the ensuring of secure existence for all countries in the region. The attainment of such a settlement is possible only through collective efforts with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO, within the framework of an international conference under UN auspices.

The USSR and the Republic of Mali express concern in connection with the conflict between Iran and Iraq and support the efforts to end military operations between these countries and settle the conflict by political means.

Having discussed the problems concerning the situation in different parts of the world and in particular the situation around Afghanistan, in Southeast Asia, and in Central America, the sides advocated the political settlement of these problems on the basis of respect for the right of the peoples to independent political choice without outside interference.

The side positively assessed the role of nonaligned countries and their efforts to the benefit of peace and the peoples' independence, against imperialism, colonialism, racism, and apartheid. The Malian side resolutely confirmed its commitment to the policy of nonalignment and peace, of strengthening international cooperation and detente. The Soviet side affirmed its high assessment of the policy followed by the Republic of Mali in the international arena and emphasized its considerable contribution to the consolidation of the Nonaligned Movement on an anti-imperialist and anticolonial basis.

The USSR and the Republic of Mali advocated again the enhancement of the UN role and effectiveness as an instrument for strengthening peace and international security, capable of assisting interstate cooperation in all spheres on the basis of strict observance of the norms and principles of UN Charter by all states. The sides condemn all attempts to obstruct the United Nations in its activity to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, curb the arms race, and ensure international security.

During his stay in the USSR Army General Moussa Traore, general secretary of the MPDU and president of the Republic of Mali, visited the Hero-City of Volgograd which was crowned with glory during the struggle against fascism; Turkmenia's capital Ashkhabad, and various socioeconomic projects. He expressed the respect due to the industrious Soviet people for the considerable efforts in the cause of building a strong and prosperous society.

A declaration on the further development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Mali and a cooperation agreement between the CPSU and the MPDU were signed during the visit.

The sides expressed great satisfaction with the results of the official friendly visit to the USSR by Army General M. Traore, general secretary of the MPDU and president of the Republic of Mali. They are confident that this visit, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, will help the further strengthening and deepening of relations between the two countries.

The Malian side expressed sincere gratitude for the warm and friendly reception accorded to it during its stay in the Soviet Union.

Army General M. Traore, general secretary of the MPDU and president of the Republic of Mali, invited M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to pay an official visit to the Republic of Mali. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The time of the visit will be agreed upon.

Declaration on Relations

PM291209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 86 First Edition pp 1, 4

["Declaration on the Further Development of the Relations of Friendship and Cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of Mali" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of Mali, taking into account the fruitful experience of mutual advantageous cooperation and close bonds of friendship between the two countries,

convinced that the further development of friendship and cooperation between them accords with the fundamental wishes of peoples in both states and serves the cause of the preservation and strengthening of peace and security in Africa and throughout the world,

proceeding from the broad coincidence of views on the most important international problems and guided by the desire to make their positive contribution to the solution of complex contemporary problems and to further the rebirth of detente, the creation of favorable conditions for the consolidation of the national independence of liberated states and for the successful socioeconomic development of all countries and people, and the establishment of a new, just international economic order,

affirming their commitment to the objectives and principles of the UN Charter, Convinced that the remnants of colonial domination, just like all forms of discrimination and oppression of peoples, are incompatible with the UN Charter and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

Advocating the unity of all progressive forces in the struggle for peace, freedom, independence, and social progress, and considering that the harmonious development of friendly relations and broad cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Mali accords with their common interests,

declare that:

1. Both sides will develop and strengthen the relations of friendship and cooopertion in the political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural, and other spheres on the basis of the principles of total respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, equality, and mutual advantage.

2. The sides will assist in the development and expansion of contacts and cooperation between state organs, political, trade union, and other public organizations and cultural and scientific institutions for the purpose of strengthening mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries' peoples.

3. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics respects the policy of nonalignment followed by the Republic of Mali, nonalignment being an important factor in international relations and an effective instrument for strengthening peace and international security.

The Republic of Mali respects the peace-loving policy followed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics -- a policy aimed at liquidating the threat of war, terminating the arms race, and perserving and strengthening universal peace, friendship, and cooperation with all peoples.

4. The sides will cooperate closely in the cause of strengthening international peace and will assist by all means the creation of an all-embracing system of international security covering the military, political, economic, and humanitarian spheres. They will support the United Nations and will assist in enhancing the efficiency of that organization in strengthening peace and the peoples' security on the basis of strict observance of its Charter.

5. Both sides will cooperate with one another and with other states in support of the just struggle being waged by the peoples against the imperialist policy of aggression for independence, for social and economic progress, and for the right to free, independent development without outside interference on the basis of the principle of equality and self-determination of peoples as formulated in the UN Charter.

6. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of Mali express solidarity with the liberation struggle waged by the peoples of South Africa and Namibia and will adopt all measures aimed at the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with a view to imediately and unconditionally putting an end to colonialism, racism and apartheid in all their forms and manifestations. They advocate a just political settlement of the explosive situation prevailing in South Africa.

7. The sides will tirelessly aim for the curbing of the arms race, the prevention of its spread to outer space, the termination of nuclear tests, the solution of the problem of universal and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, under effective international verification [kontrol], and the destruction of all types of mass destruction weapons by the end of this century.

8 The sides will assist by all means the normalization of international economic relations, the establishment of a new world economic order ensuring equal economic security for all states, the liquidation of underdevelopment, the fair settlement of external debt problems, the complete cessation of neocolonialist exploitation of developing countries, and the consolidation of states' independence.

9. The provisions of this declaration do not affect obligations previously undertaken by each of the sides toward third countries and international organizations.

10. The sides will make all efforts to consolidate the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation in line with the goals defined in this declaration.

Done at Moscow on 18 July 1986 in two copies, each in Russian and French, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
A. Gromyko
For the Republic of Mali
M. Traore

COOPERATION PROTOCOLS SIGNED WITH ANGOLA

PM061126 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[F. Konopokhin report under the rubric "From the IZVESTIYA Teletype Room": Angola-USSR"]

[Text] Luanda -- A protocol has been signed here on intergovernmental talks on economic, technical, and trade cooperation between the USSR and Angola in 1986-90.

During the talks, whose results will be submitted for government approval, attention was drawn to the need to further develop mutually profitable long-term cooperation in the spheres of the economy, agriculture, fishing, geology, public health care, national cadre training, and trade. A protocol was also signed on setting up an organization in Angola which will carry out construction and assembly work.

UKRAINIAN PREMIER VISITS CHERNOBYL VICINITY

LD062051 Kiev in English to Europe 1800 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] The Ukrainian prime minister, Aleksandr Lyashko, has visited the area of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. He acquainted himself with the implementation of measures to eliminate the consequences of the nuclear accident that occurred there, both at the power plant itself and in the immediate vicinity. In part, the head of the republic's government has visited the construction site of the settlement for those who work shifts at the nuclear power plant. In his talks with the workers Aleksandr Lyashko stressed the need to create all the necessary conditions to complete the construction work.

MONUMENT TO CHERNOBYL FIREFIGHTERS UNVEILED

PM061435 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Report by V. Nekora, deputy chief of the Cherkassy Fire Fighting Technical College Political Department: "To the Heroes of Chernobyl"]

[Text] At the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs fire-fighting technical college in Cherkassy a monument has been unveiled to the heroes who participated in fighting the fire at the Chernobyl AES.

The guard personnel, headed by Lieutenants Vladimir Pravik and Viktor Kibenok, graduates of the college, bore the first blows, withstood them, and fulfilled their service duty to the end.

Thirty-two of the college's graduates participated in fighting the fire. The steadfastness and courage they showed in combating the accident evoked admiration among the students and a desire to imitate them and follow their example. Thus the idea of creating a monument to the hero firemen of Chernobyl arose.

Ganyushkin, Spivak, and Koniyev, students at the college, with the help of their comrades designed and manufactured the monument themselves. Relatives of Vladimir Pravik and Viktor Kibenok came to the unveiling ceremony. The best graduates laid baskets of flowers and a salute was fired....There was a ceremonial marchpast by the officers.

MEDVEDEV VISITS IVANOVO OBLAST, PRESENTS AWARD

Report on Activities

PM311339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 86 First Edition p 3

[PRAVDA headline: "Actively To Reorganize Work"]

[Text] During his stay in Ivanovo Oblast from 25 to 27 July, Comrade Medvedev, CPSU Central Committee secretary, acquainted himself with the work of party organizations and labor collectives and visited towns and villages. On his visit to the Ivanovo 50th Anniversary of the USSR Machine-Tools Building Association, mention was made of the collective's high productivity indices and the accelerated development and production organization of high-efficiency metal-processing equipment. Special attention was paid to the further development of direct links within the framework of the joint Soviet-Bulgarian scientific production association Ivanovo-Sofia.

At the Rodniki Bolshevik Blended Yarn Combine, the work under new management conditions was reviewed. Mention was made of the importance of improving quality and expanding the range of products and more fully satisfying the population's demand for quality, attractive fabrics and a swifter reaction to changes in demand. While becoming acquainted with the working, living and recreation conditions of the textile workers and with the progress in fulfilling a comprehensive health program, the need to use the experience of this combines collective widely in preventing and decreasing the sick rate among the working people was stressed.

At the "Iskra" collective farm, Rodniki Rayon, the CPSU Central Committee secretary learned about the activities of the party organization and the farm management in raising of the production efficiency and the social reorganization of the village. He also chatted with village machine-operators and builders. Attention was centered on questions of improving feed procurement and harvesting and accelerating the development of the material base of the Non-Chernozem Zone's sociocultural sphere.

In the town of Furmanov, Comrade Medvedev was interested in the organization of trade and domestic services for the population, visited shops and chatted with shoppers and sales assistants. Noting the good experience of this work, he emphasized that city and village trade and consumer service enterprises must reorganize themselves more energetically and have a more active influence on production, taking real needs into account. At an oblast consumer goods exhibition, there was talks of making fuller use of local reserves. The CPSU Central Committee secretary learned about the work of the international "Stasova" boarding school and visited the Museum of the First Soviet, the "Krasnaya Talka" memorial and cultural sites. A meeting took place with members of the CPSU obkom. Accompanying Comrade Medvedev were Comrade M.A. Knyazyuk, first secretary of the Ivanovo obkom and Comrade Pukhova, chairman of the oblispolkom.

Report on Speech

PM041151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Working With Energy, Initiative, and Creativity"]

[Text] Ivanovo, 25 Jul -- The 50th Anniversary of the USSR Machine-Tool Building Association -- the pilot enterprise of the international "Ivanovo-Sofia" science and production association -- has won firm prestige in the machine building sphere in recent years. The activity of this collective has been approved at a session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

A formal meeting was held here today, dedicated to conferring the Order of Lenin on the association collective, which the enterprise has been awarded for achieving high production indicators and rapidly setting up and organizing the series production of highly efficient metalworking equipment.

The meeting was addressed by V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. First of all, I would like to express my great satisfaction at this opportunity to meet the collective of one of the country's progressive enterprises and to generally become acquainted with your remarkable city, he said. I will say right away that my impressions are great, meaningful, and useful. A change in the public mood, the growing political and work enthusiasm, and the ardent response and unanimous approval shown by the people's of Ivanovo for the 27th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Commitee June (1986) Plenum decisions can all be strongly felt. [paragraph continues]

There is every reason to claim that here, at the birthplace of the first soviets in Russia, where the party has always found support in its undertakings, the innovative aims of the congress, which possess great compulsive force to speed up the rates of our progress, have been thoroughly grasped.

The Central Committee June Plenum and the report by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, not only provide an accurate assessment of the present situation but also turn our attention once more to the lessons which the 27th CPSU Congress drew from the errors and shortcomings of the preceding period. These lessons are bitter but instructive. [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 July in the Second Edition, on page 2, renders the preceding sentence: "These are instructive lessons."]. Returning to them has principled significance for establishing in the public awareness and in our practical actions the 27th CPSU Congress course aimed at speeding up the country's socioeconomic development. The congress was a turning point in the life of the party and the Soviet people, and it provided powerful impetus to the major changes in the economy and the political and social spheres begun in April last year. Persistent, multifaceted work is in progress to implement the congress directives. A good start has been made on implementing its decisions.

Evaluating the results of work done during the first 6 months, the CPSU Central Committee secretary recalled that serious, unresolved problems still remain, despite the general positive results and the acceleration in the country's socioeconomic development that has really been achieved. A great deal has still to be done for the acceleration process to become really stable and for it to grow steadily and ensure improved economic efficiency.

Speaking of Ivanovo Oblast's development, the speaker noted that its economy is gathering pace. It must be remarked, V.A. Medvedev said, turning to those present, that in recent years there have been a considerable number of good changes here. Today your oblast is a powerful, highly developed economic region. One-sided economic specialization is being overcome and the face of the oblast's economy is now largely determined by machine building and the chemical and food industries. The state of affairs in the social and cultural sphere is also improving. [PRAVDA Second Edition omits the two preceding sentences.] The oblast has fulfilled the plan for the first 6 months with regard to the total volume of production sales and labor productivity has increased, as have livestock and poultry purchases. [PRAVDA Second Edition adds: "However, for many years there has been a trend here toward a decline in return on investment, the oblast has tolerated numerous shortcomings in the development of agriculture, and work in capital construction needs to be taken in hand."]

The party regards scientific and technical progress as the main lever in speeding up the country's socioeconomic development. The aim of acceleration is not a conclusion or conjecture originated in someone's office, nor is it someone's fantasy, rather it is the toughest, most inevitable requirement both of the internal tasks of socialist development and of socialism's ability to match capitalism. It is in this that all political, social, military, and strategic problems come together and are focused. It is indeed a challenge thrown down to us by time itself. A new quality of growth and a sharp turn toward efficiency and radical improvements in the economy are what is required. The new criterion is to be oriented toward the highest, latest scientific and technological achievements and the best world achievements. Seeking the new, of course, is not without risk; there can also be failures. But are we not overly cautious at times, preferring serene calm and inertia to creative thought and energetic action?

Major restructuring will be carried out in your sector -- machine tool building, which is rightly called the "chief technologist" of machine building, largely determining its efficiency. What will implementation of the program to develop machine building give the country as a whole? It will primarily create the conditions for radically retooling the national economy and increasing its efficiency.

Revealing the essence of the party's social policy, the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee noted that the scientific and technical, economic, and organizational measures outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress have the ultimate aim of improving Soviet people's living and working conditions, activating the human factor, and developing the masses' lively creativity. Describing the measures taken by the party and the government to reach a qualitatively new level of people's welfare, the speaker stressed the importance of developing local Soviets' and labor collectives' initiative in resolving diverse social problems.

Analyzing various aspects of our activity, I have had to turn more than once today to the wealth of experience and good work of the Ivanovo 50th Anniversary of the USSR Machine Tool Building Association, well known throughout the country, V.A. Medvedev continued. In becoming directly acquainted with the enterprise and talking to its workers, specialists, and leaders, I have been convinced that an able labor collective has taken shape here -- a collective with its sights on the future and headed by a strong party organization, he noted. Well aware of the demands of scientific and technical progress, not waiting for instructions from above, at times surmounting artificial, bureaucratic obstacles, and acting boldly and responsibly, you are among the first to go over to manufacturing machine tools with digital program control and data-processing centers. It is important that the supply of this equipment be accompanied by after-sales servicing and the training of the consumer's operator personnel -- which will ensure the minimum period for putting the equipment into operation and its efficient utilization. One cannot fail to notice either, in particular, that a 74.6-percent increase in the commodity production volume and an 83-percent increase in labor productivity have been achieved by the association over the 5-year period while reducing the number of workers and without commissioning new production capacities. [PRAVDA Second Edition renders the preceding sentence: "One cannot fail to notice either, in particular, that a 74.5 increase in the commodity production volume and a 76.9-percent increase in labor productivity have been achieved by the association over the 5-year period while reducing the number of workers and without commissioning new production capacities."] Successes in the collective's social development are also impressive. All this attests to the fact that you are capable of resolving issues boldly, efficiently, and on a large scale.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary went on to dwell on questions of CPSU and Soviet state foreign policy activity and on measures being taken by the party to guarantee the Soviet people the opportunity to work in conditions of lasting peace and freedom.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries act as a firm counterweight to imperialism's aggressive policy. Their increasing active, all-round cooperation is vitally important. Collaboration between the ruling communist parties remains the heart of their political cooperation. The Warsaw Pact is the socialist countries' reliable defensive shield. [PRAVDA Second Edition omits three preceding sentences]

The world socialist system is entering the fifth decade of its existence as a powerful international formation. It has great political weight, moral authority, and economic might.

Major new tasks are arising in the sphere of foreign economic ties. The main link in the socialist community's new economic strategy has also been determined. It is the Integrated Program for Scientific and Technical Progress jointly drawn up and approved by the CEMA countries at the end of last year. The new mechanism of economic cooperation, the restructuring of CEMA, and the considerable expansion of direct production links between the socialist countries' industrial enterprises and associations are now being thoroughly studied. In this connection I would particularly like to note the significance of the work being done by your association to organize direct economic ties with Bulgarian machine builders, V.A. Medvedev said. In fact, this is the first tryout of direct economic integration with industrial enterprises in fraternal countries. Extensive production specialization and cooperation, primarily in machine building, and the formation of joint international associations and science and production complexes as the new, forward-looking form for our ties.

Speaking of the restructuring, the CPSU Central Committee secretary noted that the scale and newness of the tasks set by the party congress demand that work style and methods be actively restructured.

V.A. Medvedev wished the association collective and all the working people of Ivanovo Oblast a good working mood, good health, and great success in their implementation of the party congress decisions and, to the applause of the meeting's participants, he attached the Order of Lenin to the enterprise banner.

All the speakers at the formal session spoke of their ardent endeavor to fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and to meet the 5-year plan targets. They stressed the need to develop the initiative and creativity of the working people in all spheres of life and told of how the manufacture of the new generation of highly efficient, multipurpose data processing centers and flexible production modules and systems is being assimilated within the framework of the joint Soviet-Bulgarian science and production association.

[PRAVDA Second Edition for the preceding five paragraphs reads:

["The world socialist system is entering the fifth decade of its existence as a powerful international formation. The historical achievements of socialism are indisputable. But life moves on. When analyzing the prevailing situation the 27th CPSU Congress and the recent congresses of a number of fraternal parties came to the conclusion that it is urgently necessary to step up the pace in all avenues of our development and collaboration.

["The new mechanism of economic cooperation, ways of radically restructuring CEMA, and the considerable expansion of direct production links between the socialist countries, industrial enterprises and associations are now being thoroughly studied. The main element of the socialist community's new economic strategy has also been determined. It is the Integrated Program for Scientific and Technical Progress drawn up by the CEMA countries to achieve the highest scientific, technical, and production standards. We are advancing with our friends along a common socialist path. And the closer our ranks are drawn together, the more effective our cooperation and the more dynamic and successful our common progress will be.

["Speaking of the practical tasks appearing on the agenda in the conditions of restructuring, the CPSU Central Committee secretary noted that, now that the scale and innovativeness of the tasks set by the party congress have become fully apparent, it is necessary to concentrate on practical work organization.

["Since the 27th party congress, which supplied a graphic lesson in truth and purgative criticism, voices have begun to ask whether it is not time to end the criticism "campaign." Some leaders who have turned their official positions into comfortable niches are trying to return us to the old rut and bury vital work in talk and mutual self-congratulation that is thoroughly sickening to everyone and essentially amounts to verbal bribery, to return to the times when we heard every day about the deep satisfaction felt at achievements whereas in fact we were dealing with carelessness and indifference, to the times when high indicators with no purchase in reality were used as a shield and Communists and entire party organizations were exempt from criticism. There will be no such reversion. In assessing our successes and failrures we have no need for rose-colored or black paint. What we need is the truth -- truth which permits no exceptions and does not very according to the person it serves. Criticism has been and remains the motive force of our development. It is very important that the atmosphere of the 27th CPSU Congress -- an exacting, truthful, and open atmosphere -- should fully pervade not just the mass-circulation press but every party organization and labor collective.

["On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, V.A. Medvedev cordially congratulated the association collective on its high award from the motherland. The CPSU Central Committee secretary read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the association's award and, to the applause of the meeting participants, attached the Order of Lenin to the enterprise banner.

["An ardent desire to fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and meet the 5-year plan targets was expressed by the following speakers: V.P. Kabaidze, director general of the Ivanovo-Sofia International Science and Production Association; V.A. Yermolayev, leader of a team of machine operators; L.V. Kuskova, electrician and secretary of No 4 shop party organization; A.V. Mayorov, chief of a special design bureau sector; A.F. Gordiyenko, first secretary of Ivanovo party gorkom; and others. They stressed the need to develop the initiative and creativity of the working people in all spheres of life and told how the manufacture of the new generation of data procesing centers and other equipment is being assimilated.

["The meetinw was addressed by I.S. Kharalampiev, Bulgarian minister plenipotentiary-counselor at the Bulgarian Embassy in the USSR."]

A greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers was enthusiastically approved.

VOROTNIKOV CHAIRS RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING

PM061336 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Unnamed special correspondent report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] a routine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has heard reports from Kurgan Oblispolkom on the work of the oblast's soviet and economic organs in ensuring the rational use and protection of water resources and from Tomsk Oblispolkom on work to ensure feed procurement.

The presidium examined questions posed by the Moscow Gorispolkom relating to the further socioeconomic development of Moscow City.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

BELORUSSIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM PROCEEDINGS

PM061553 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 29 Jul 86 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The third plenum of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee took place in Minsk 28 July.

The plenum examined the question of "The Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations for Implementing the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum, and the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Belorussian SSR for the Period 1986-1990."

A report was delivered by N.N. Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

Taking part in the discussion of the report were: A.A. Malofeyev, first secretary of the Minsk Communist Party of Belorussia Obkom; R.V. Masalkova, worker at Mogilev Khimvolokno Production Association named for V.I. Lenin and party group organizer; L.G. Kletskov, first secretary of the Grodno Communist Party of Belorussia Obkom; S.M. Dmitrenko, worker at the Vitebsk Krasnyy Oktyabr factory; A.S. Kamay, first secretary of the Gomel Communist Party of Belorussia Obkom; N.N. Kostikov, Belorussian minister of local industry; M.F. Lavrinovich, general director of the Belorussian large truck production association (Belavtomaz).

V.P. Kulakov, chairman of the Vitebsk Oblispolkom; G.V. Pivovar, operator of a beef production complex at the Mir Sovkhoz combine, Baranovichskiy Rayon; V.G. Galko, second secretary of the Minsk Belorussian Communist Party Gorkom; A.I. Dubko, chairman of the Progress Kolkhoz, Grodnenskiy Rayon; E.A. Shvedov, first secretary of the Mogilev Belorussian Communist Party Gorkom; Ye. I. Molchan, leader of a team of painters at the No 4 construction trust, Minsk City; and honored construction worker of the Belorussian SSR; L.I. Kolykhan, secretary of the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences Party Committee; and A.I. Bokach, first secretary of Stolinskiy Belorussian Communist Party Raykom.

A resolution was adopted on the question discussed.

The plenum examined organizational questions. In connection with his retirement on a pension, A.T. Kuzmin was relieved of his duties as secretary and Bureau member of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee. V.A. Pechennikov, who worked prior to this as first secretary of Minsk Belorussian Communist Party Gorkom, was elected secretary and Bureau member of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

In connection with his retirement on a pension, N.N. Polozov was relieved of his duties as member of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

V.I. Goncharik, chairman of the Belorussian Trade Union Council, was elected candidate member of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

Hereupon, the plenum completed its work. Its materials will be published in the press.

SLYUNKOV ATTENDS BELORUSSIAN SUPREME SOVIET

PM041310 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Bringing Reserves Into Play"]

[Text] Minsk, 29 Jul -- In order to ensure the dynamic development of the Belorussian economy and steady improvement of the population's well-being it is necessary to take a decisive step forward on the path of the fundamental reorganization of the republic's economy on the basis of scientific and technical progress, improvement of the management system, and activation of the human factor. This was a topic of discussion at today's Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet session. There was a discussion of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Belorussian SSR in 1986-1990 and the tasks of soviet and economic bodies arising out of the results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum.

N.N. Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, participated in the session's work.

SILAYEV AT MINSK MACHINE BUILDING COLLEGIUM

PM040751 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 27 Jul 86 p 2

[V. Rishchin report: "In the Interests of Acceleration"]

[Text] The Minsk S.M. Kirov production association which manufactures broaching and cutting machines is one of the best enterprises in the sector. A joint extramural session of the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry Collegium and the Central Committee of the Machine Building and Instrument Making Workers Trade Union was held here at the end of this week. Measures were discussed to fulfill the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum and the state plan to develop the sector in 1986-1990.

The speaker, N. Panichev, USSR minister of the machine tool and tool building industry, and those participating in the discussion noted that the restructuring process is still going slowly within the ministry apparatus, at enterprises, and in science and technology organizations and that old habits are holding thins back. The collegium outlined ways of radically altering approaches to the implementation of party directives concerning structural and investment policy, and the technical standard and quality of machine building production.

I. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Bureau for Machine Building, participated in the collegium's work.

CSA REPORTS ON 6-MONTH PRODUCTION GROWTH

LD050934 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Today the Central Statistical Administrations of the union republics reported the results of economic development in the first 6 months. Further growth in social production and its efficiency were achieved over the period. The welfare of the Soviet people increased. The industries of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Ukraine overfulfilled the sales plan for the first 6 months. The growth in the total volume of production in comparison with the similar period last year came to 4.5 percent in Azerbaijan and 5.5 percent in Kazakhstan and the Ukraine. Thanks to increased productivity in animal husbandry in Kazakhstan and the Ukraine, the tasks in the procurement of cattle, poultry, milk, and eggs were exceeded.

Further Report

LD051453 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] As the Central Statistical Administrations of Moldavia, Lithuania, Tajikistan, Kirghizia, Armenia, Turkmenistan, and Estonia have reported, further growth in social production and its efficiency has been achieved in the first half of the year in these union republics. The standard of living of Soviet people has been raised. Thus, in Moldavia the plan for the first half year has been overfulfilled. In Lithuania, labor productivity rose 4.6 percent. In Tajikistan, the increase of output amounted to 1.8 percent. Production of meat and milk was increased by the rural working people of Kirghizia. Manufacture of over 130 new articles has been mastered by Armenian industry. Over 70 percent of the increase in production was achieved thanks to enhanced labor productivity in Turkmenistan. The inhabitants of Estonia received 5,000 new apartments. Shortcomings are also reported.

LIGHT INDUSTRY LEADERS VIEW 6-MONTH PERFORMANCE

PM291155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "High Quality for Goods"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the USSR Light Industry Ministry Collegium and the Textile and Light Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee Presidium was held in Moscow 21 July. The results of the sector's work in the first half of 1986 were examined, and measures were defined for the unconditional fulfillment of this year's plan and the 5-year plan as a whole in the light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum and the recent CPSU Central Committee Politburo session.

The report by Minister V.G. Klyuyev and the speeches by collegium participants concentrated chief attention on the organization of efficient work to improve the quality and extend the range of consumer goods. Practical measures to make fuller use of light industry's production and scientific potential, reserves, and potential for saturating the market with high-quality industrial goods were examined.

Participating in the collegium's work were A.P. Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; L.F. Bobykin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; and senior officials of the USSR Council of Ministers and a number of ministries and departments.

COAL MINISTRY DEPUTY DESCRIBES 6-MONTH RESULTS

LD251640 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0815 GMT 25 Jul 86

[From the "Time, Events, People" program; interview with Grigoriy Ivanovich Nuzhdikhin, deputy minister of the coal industry, by correspondent Aleksandr Belotserkovets at the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry -- date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Belotserkovets] Here is the teleprinter room of the country's Ministry of the Coal Industry. Urgent data on work progress, how much coal has been extracted, how much has been dispatched, how much remains awaiting wagons comes in on its machines every day from all the basins and production associations. Every day all these data are summarized and studied. I have asked Grigoriy Ivanovich Nuzhdikhin, deputy minister of the country's coal industry, to comment on the results of the work by the country's coalworkers in the first 6 months and during the first 15 days of July.

[Nuzhdikhin] Before me I have a summary of the results of the work by the country's miners during the first 6 months and the first half of July. I am very pleased to tell you, comrade radio listeners, that having overcome the protracted lagging in the past, the miners have already extracted almost 11 million metric tons of coal above plan. The best work results have been achieved by the collectives of the Donbass, the Kuzbass, Karaganda, Vorkuta, and Ekibastuz. Extraction by the open-cast method has developed at frontranking rates, as envisaged in the plan.

[Belotserkovets] Grigoriy Ivanovich, this work has obviously also helped to accelerate the creation of winter reserves.

[Nuzhdikhin] The miners' good work will make it possible to carry out the creation of winter fuel reserves at frontranking rates, and this of course guarantees the uninterrupted operation of works, factories, and power stations during the winter period. Fuel reserves significantly surpassing the established norms have already been created at the power stations of the Ministry of Power and Electrification. More than 1 million metric tons over the planned amount have been dispatched overall for the needs of public and community services and for sale to the population. In comparison with last year, supplies of coal for these needs have grown by more than 7 million metric tons.

[Belotserkovets] Grigoriy Ivanovich, in past years, during the mass transportation of coal for the creation of winter reserves, miners often complained about the railwaymen's poor work. What is the state of affairs now?

[Nuzhdikhin] Working in close cooperation with railway workers, we have managed to correct the situation somewhat. During the first 6 months almost 8 million metric tons of fuel was dispatched above plan to the enterprises of the national economy. This is much more than was done last year. I believe that far from everything has been done yet. For example, through the fault of the Krasnoyarsk and Tselinnyy railways, miners did not receive almost 100,000 metric tons of wagon capacity on time, which of course affected rates of dispatch.

At the same time, by way of self-criticism, I must also note that a number of our coal enterprises did not adopt proper measures to fulfill the established norms for the idle wagons. Through our fault, almost 34,000 wagons were not utilized. However, we are sure that joint efforts will enable work to be improved significantly, greater accuracy and harmony to be achieved in the work of railwaymen and miners. This will of course also have an effect on the rates for the creation of winter fuel reserves.

We all recall the stern lessons of the winter before last. During the winter cold, many metallurgical works and power stations received their fuel literally straight from the railway, which led to the disruption of heat supplies and a significant over-consumption of fuel. We are now doing everything to correct the situation and to be prepared for the winter. In conclusion, I quote just one figure: 24 million metric tons more coal have been dispatched to the national economy than last year. [end recording]

PLANNING OFFICIAL ON ECONOMIC 'EXPERIMENT' GOALS

AU211441 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Jul 86 p 6

[Unattributed article: "On the Implementation of New Forms in the Soviet Economy; Experiment Becoming Practice"]

[Excerpts] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers in July 1983 adopted a resolution on expanding the powers of associations and enterprises with regard to planning and economic activity, on raising their responsibility for the final work results, and on instituting a corresponding economic experiment. [passage omitted] Dzhermen Gvishiani, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, spoke with a NOVOSTI reporter about the basic directions of the experiment and about the problems that crop up in the process of the experiment being put into operation.

First of all, I would like to answer the question why it has been necessary to introduce that experiment, D. Gvishiani said.

In the next 15 years, the USSR is to double its economic potential. To achieve this we must carry out a qualitative restructuring of the economic mechanism, activate the working people's interest, and not pass off secondary individual measures as fundamental changes. The economic experiment is oriented toward reassessing and changing the sterotypes used until now in economic thinking and in economic practice, and toward working out new approaches toward management work on all levels which, together with the traditional administrative measures, require a broad application of economic measures affecting work collectives, which stimulate the production of goods at the lowest possible costs which are sought after by consumers. [passage omitted]

The experiment has been worked out in such a way as to yield an early effect as well as long-term prospects, and therefore it is still too soon to draw final conclusions. But now we already have at our disposal findings that affirm the correctness of the basic directions of perfecting the economic mechanism. Since 1985, the experiment has been quantitatively expanded. Each new quantitative stage also calls forth qualitative changes, affirms and introduces positive findings and eliminates errors. [passage omitted]

A great contribution is the enterprises' interest in the growth of labor productivity -- that is, in the fulfillment of production tasks with fewer employees. [passage omitted]

The brigade forms of the organization of work and remuneration are successfully developing in the new conditions, the practice of mastering more than one profession is spreading, and work-time losses are being reduced. [passage omitted]

But enterprises had been setting tasks lower than expected for themselves. One of the main causes is the instability of the deliveries of raw and other materials, although enterprises working in the conditions of the experiment have been granted advantages with regard to a timely conclusion of agreements on the delivery of products. [paragraph continues]

As can be seen, that measure was not adequate. The fact that the preparatory period for the experiment was short also manifested itself. One needs time to raise the technical standard of production and to effectively utilize development funds.

The certain mistrust and the tendency to avoid taking risks on the part of a number of ranking personnel arose from the inevitable confines of the experiment, when many partner enterprises were working under the conditions that existed prior to the experiment. Effective in 1986, 50 percent of the people working in industry and a part of the people employed in all sectors of the transportation branch will go over to the new methods, and as of 1987, the transition to the new conditions in all sectors of industry will be concluded. That should eliminate many negative phenomena. [passage omitted]

YELTSIN CHAIRS CONFERENCE ON FOOD TRADE MANAGEMENT

PM051504 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "At the Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Text] A working conference attended by first secretaries of party raykoms, chairman of rayispolkoms, and leaders of city and rayon food trading organizations was held at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom yesterday. It discussed questions pertaining to changes in the structure of food trade management in the city.

V.T. Saykin, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, gave a briefing.

As a result of the discussion it was decided that it would be expedient to establish food trade associations in every rayon on the basis of the rayon food trading organizations comprising stores of the city's food trading organizations (the Diettorg health food trading organization, the Myasorybtorg meat and fish trading organization, the "Gastronom" trading organization, and the "Mosmoloko" dairy trading organization) retaining their specialization.

In the course of the reorganization it is planned to expand and strengthen the rayon component of food trade management and the trade sections at rayispolkoms, to reduce the number of stages through which food passes on its way from the producer to the consumer [zvennost], and to carry out an amalgamation of subdivisions of the management apparatus of the Moscow gorispolkom main administration for trade.

The Moscow Gorispolkom has been instructed to draw up proposals for changes in the city's trade management, based on in the discussion.

The conference was chaired by B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The conference was attended by L.B. Yermin, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the RSFSR State Agro-Industrial Committee.

MURAKHOVSKIY, CC AIDES AT SEMINAR ON TEAM CONTRACTS

PM040819 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 30 Jul 86 p2

[G. Brandt, A. Kostyukov report: "The Financially Autonomous Construction Site"]

[Excerpts] The team contract now "in operation" in industry and transport, in agriculture and the services sphere came into being on the construction site. [paragraph continues]

Many years' practice by thousands of collectives has confirmed the calculations of the first enthusiasts, who saw the contract as a powerful means of intensifying labor. Its reserves are far from exhausted, yet life demands that we go further -- from financially autonomous teams to financially autonomous enterprises. This demand, which applies to the whole economy, is also very topical for rural construction.

An all-union seminar has been devoted to the introduction of progressive forms of labor organization and remuneration at rural constructions sites in light of the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum decisions. For 2 days its participants -- leaders of republic, kray, and oblast party and soviet organs and sector specialists -- studied the experience of rural construction workers in the Moscow region and Belorussia in assimilating financial autonomy management methods.

Participating in the seminar's work were: V.A. Karlov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry section; A.G. Melnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Construction section; V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee; and senior officials from the CPSU Central Committee and union ministries and departments.

The seminar participants spent the first day in the Volokolamskiy and Shakhovskiy Rayons of Moscow Oblast, examining the work of Mosoblselstroy Trust No.18. [passage omitted]

Finance, Resources, Reserves

Although it has been reduced over the 5-year period, uncompleted construction is still above norm, and this is largely due to slowness in introducing progressive forms of labor organization.

"Starting this year," V.V. Dementsev, chairman of the USSR State Bank Board, said, "all new construction work will be financed according to the new norms for duration of construction work, and next year this will also apply to all transferrable projects.

"The State Bank is prepared to regularly credit collectives under contract. But clients and contractors must start preparing now for the transition to unified contract prices next year. Norms per ruble of construction and assembly work are being established for those switching to the collective contract. Trusts are being granted the right to reserve a proportion of wages and to alter its structure and work force within the limits of its resources." [passage omitted]

The essence of the concluding speech delivered by V.S. Murakhovskiy, chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, can be encapsulated in his phrase: "The main thing is not to lose sight of the main guideline: All restructuring in the construction sphere is subordinate to improving agricultural production efficiency and to ensuring the prosperity of rural life!"

GLUSHKOV EXPLAINS LATEST RETAIL PRICE CUTS

PM060824 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Interview with N.T. Glushkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee on Prices, by unnamed TASS correspondent: "Boosting Prosperity" -- date and place not given]

[Text] As of 1 August children's clothes, school uniforms, sweaters, footwear, and a number of other goods will be considerably cheaper. [paragraph continues]

A TASS correspondent asked N.T. Glushkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee on Prices, to comment on the measures.

[Correspondent] What are the features of the new price cut?

[Glushkov] The feature of the price cut is primarily that it is being carried out over an extensive range of goods in everyday demand. It is taking place on a considerable scale -- 20-30 percent.

In our country the prices of certain goods are regularly cut as the efficiency of their production improves, as their prime cost is reduced, and as the necessary commercial and financial resources are amassed. The implementation of retail price policy in accordance with the tasks of boosting the population's real incomes is envisaged by the decisions of the 27th party congress.

[Correspondent] Nikolay Timofeyevich, what specific goods will become cheaper?

[Glushkov] First of all I want to note that it applies to many goods for children. Incidentally, the currrent wide-ranging price reduction for children's goods is the second in the last 2 years. The first was implemented in 1984. Its results betoken the high effectiveness of this measure for the population, where it was particularly appreciated by large and low-income families. And now a sum double that of 1984 has been channeled into these purposes.

School and Pioneer uniforms, other children's clothing made from wool, and children's knitwear made out of woolen yarn will be cheaper. Here are a few specific examples. Thus, woolen school uniforms for boys previously cost R28 and are now priced at R22, and girls' uniforms will cost R24 instead of R30. Pure wool sweaters sizes 44-46 will be cheaper: Their price will fall from R30 to R21. Rabbit-fur hats for teenagers will now be available for R19, whereas they previously cost R24. And Soviet-produced students satchels will now cost R5 -- a reduction of R2. Children's sewn goods made from artificial fur, certain types of footwear, and tights will cost less. It will soon be the new academic year. School markets will be busy. And, of course, families with school-age children will get a tangible addition to their budget.

[Correspondent] Alongside children's goods, our country regularly cuts the price of medicines, too. What about this time?

[Glushkov] Price reductions for medicines have been continued, particularly for certain types of Soviet-produced and imported cardiovasulcar compounds and antibiotics.

[Correspondent] Which adult goods will be cheaper?

[Glushkov] The prices of overcoats, half-length coats, jackets, and other types of Soviet-made clothes for adults manufactured from artificial fur and in combination with other types of materials will be reduced. Tights and certain types of footwear will be cheaper. For example, an artificial fur coat costing R238 will now cost R180. Polyurethane-soled everyday and fashion footwear will be considerably cheaper. The prices for this type of footwear will be fixed during the process of the startup of production. In connection with production growth and reduced expenditure the possibility has now emerged of cutting retail prices for these items.

The prices of certain cultural, consumer, and domestic goods -- certain types of clocks and watches, photographic equipment, medium and light motorcycles, and certain other goods -- have also been reduced.

The retail prices of domestic enamelware irrespective of its color and finish have also been streamlined. Thus, the prices of brightly colored crockery have increased somewhat while lemon-colored crockery prices are being cut. But the general price level for this type of crockery will not be altered.

At the same time nonessential goods which have been difficult to sell owing to their high prices will also be cheaper. This covers carpets, crystal articles, canteens of cutlery, silver- and gold-plated crockery, and certain fur articles. Now, for instance, a two by three meter jacquard carpet produced by the Lyubertsy combine will cost R570 instead of R660.

[Correspondent] What measures are being taken to step up the influence of prices on the ranges and quality of goods?

[Glushkov] It is well known that prices are an element in the economic mechanism and their role is all the greater as enterprises become financially autonomous.

More fully meeting the population's needs for consumer goods, diversifying their ranges, and sharply improving quality -- these most important tasks with regard to boosting the people's prosperity were posed by the 27th CPSU Congress. With a view to implementing them and saturating the market with goods in the necessary ranges and of the necessary quality, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted specific resolutions on the improvement of planning, economic incentives, and the management of the production of goods in light industry and trade, as well as on measures to fundamentally improve output quality.

These resolutions have expanded the rights and autonomy [samostoyatelnost] of industrial and trading associations, enterprises, and organizations and reduced the number of plan indicators.

Orders from the retail trade taking account of the results of wholesale trade fairs will be the basis on which enterprises producing nonfood goods will draw up their plans. The trade fairs and the contracts concluded at them between industry and trade must be a real basis for planning ranges and assessing the quality of goods at each manufacturing enterprise.

Under these conditions the importance of prices and their influence on production are growing. Enterprises' rights in the sphere of price setting have been expanded. In order to make the production of new, fashionable, and sought-after goods for adults profitable for enterprises, temporary surcharges ensuring that economically justifiable production expenditure is recouped and enterprises' material interest in improving quality and renewing ranges of goods is maintained will be added to the prices of these products, taking account of their quality, newness, and fashionability.

The sale of particularly fashionable goods according to contractual prices established by agreement between enterprises and trading orgnaizations is to be permitted. As the demand for certain types of such goods is met, production managers can reduce their prices by agreement with the retail trade.

At the same time it will be permissible to sell goods supplied to the retail trade with deviations from the contractual requirements of range and quality at cut prices. [paragraph continues]

The difference between the contract price and the retail price will have to be made up by the enterprises, which will undoubtedly enhance the economic effect of strict contractual fulfillment.

At the same time the plans of consumer goods manufacturers will be established by allocating output volumes for goods for children, young people, and the elderly according to the main price groups, taking into account customers' different incomes, requirements, and tastes. This will create a planned basis for ensuring constant supplies of ranges of inexpensive goods required by the population. And in the retail trade these range groups will be compulsory when formulating industry's applications and orders for goods shipments. The observance of the range lists of goods supplied to retail stores will be an important indicator in assessing the results of their work.

[Correspondent] Please comment on the increased prices of alcoholic drinks.

[Glushkov] We now cannot fail to note the changes already brought about by the struggle for a sober way of life. This is the natural result of the great work that has been carried out centrally and locally to implement the extensive range of organizational, economic, administrative, legal, and educational measures aimed at overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism. The struggle for sobriety will and must grow constantly and consistently. It will proceed both via the reduction of the volume of alcoholic drinks produced and sold and via increased prices for these products as a measure which will have an economic effect on reducing consumption of spirits.

The additional profit obtained from selling alcoholic drinks at the new higher prices is approximately equivalent to the total funds which have been channeled into reducing the retail prices of industrial goods.

JUNE, 6-MONTH PROGRESS IN GOLD FIELDS REPORTED

LD070929 Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0655 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Summary] At the gold fields: Miners at Berelekh and Susuman mining and dressing combines have reported fulfillment of their June and 6-month plans. Good work is being done at the Shirokiy quarry, Burkandya, Frunze, and Bolshevik placer mines.

The Polyarnyy combine has fulfilled its June plan for gold extraction, and also its 6-month plan. But things are much worse with uncovering turf and extraction of underground sands. The plan for uncovering turf was fulfilled by only 63 percent in June.

'PROTEIN PROGRAM' STRESSES HIGH-QUALITY PRODUCTION

LD051541 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0910 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 5 Aug, (TASS) -- Production of fodder protein in the USSR will increase by approximately one-third in the next 5 years. This is envisaged by a special plan which has just been confirmed by the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee. Effective economic and organizational and technical levers are being activated for a considerable increase in the production of all types of fodder without exception, and above all grains, for the needs of animal husbandry. The greatest changes are taking place in the structure of the country's grain fields. Legume crops are especially preferred in this respect. They will cover 10 million hectares instead of 6 million hectares. Oil-bearing plants get a substantially larger area, up to 8 million hectares.

The sowing of corn is increasing drastically. The amount of fertilizers, plant protection substances, and the machinery permit corn to be grown according to the most advanced and intensive production processes.

Sorghum, rape, and other high-protein crops, which are comparatively new for Soviet farmers, are increasingly being used in agriculture. Sorghum seed is now being stockpiled for southern hot regions. Rape acclimatizes well on Siberian farms.

The microbiological industry is modernizing and widening its enterprises in order to increase the production of nutrient yeast up to 3 million metric tons. Production of high-protein fodder in the food, fish, dairy and other industries is increasing. The "Protein" program provides practical support for a broad complex of measures set by the 27th CPSU Congress for considerable increase in the production of meat, milk, eggs and other animal husbandry products.

KUNAYEV KAZAKH SSR HARVEST CONFERENCE

LD311756 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] The harvest will soon begin on the virgin land which has been developed in the oblasts of Kazakhstan. All-round preparation for it and completing the harvest in the shortest time without losses were topics discussed today in Alma Ata at a conference of workers from the agro-industrial system and from various ministries and departments in the republic. It was noted that in the overhaul of the harvesting machinery and means of transporation serious lags have been allowed to occur in Kustanay, Kokchetav, Tselinograd, Karaganda, Turgay, and North Kazakhstan Oblasts. Specific ways to speed up the all-round preparation for mass reaping and the dispatch and reception of grain were set out. Progressive methods for using the harvest transport complexes are to be introduced everywhere and all ways crops might lost are to be eliminated.

The party and soviet organs and state agro-industrial committees are concentrating on precise coordination of efforts and all-round operational help for all those engaged in the fields, grain transporation, and in procurement enterprises. Together with the farms and processing enterprises they are also to ensure fulfillment of the plan for the purchases of all kinds of vegetables and potatoes, something which is fully possible.

Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party, spoke at the conference.

ACADEMICIAN QUERIED ON NUCLEAR POWER SAFETY

PM051343 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 30, 18-24 Jul 86 (Signed to Press 17 Jul) pp 20-21

[Interview with Academician V.A. Legasov, first deputy director of I.V. Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute, by scienteific observer Leonard Nikishin: "Safety of the AES -- the Basis of Today's Developments" -- date, place of interview not stated; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The foreign press is presently conducting a discussion of scientific and technical problems associated with improving the safety of nuclear reactors. Reprinting one article devoted to this subject [ZA RUBEZHOM reprints an article from London's NEW SCIENTIST magazine on the safety features of various nuclear reactor designs], the editorial office addressed a number of questions to a leading Soviet expert on nuclear power: Academician V.A. Legasov, first deputy director of the I.V. Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute. Our scientific observer Leonard Nikishin met and talked with the scientist. The text of the converstion is published below.

[Nikishin] Valeriy Alekseyevich, atomic energy now holds an important place in mankind's total energy supply. Hundreds of AES's are in operation in the world today. But despite seemingly effective safeaty measures, accidents still happen. So there is great interest in the new developments making reactors safer. Swedish experts describe the PIUS [process inherent ultimate safety] installation which they are developing as a reator with "inherent safety." Does that mean absolute safety?

[Legasov] Absolute safety...I think that is only possible in the case of systems of devices without a reserve of energy. But in effect there are no such systems in nature or in technology. There are well known cases of spontaneous combustion of stored peat, grain, or flour, often leading to grave consequences. Even systems as familiar to man as building structures (bridges for instance) collapse from time to time. In nuclear energy sources, the maximum quantity of energy is present per unit of mass. When they are used, in addition to the possibility of structural collapse, a specific danger exists -- the spread of radioactive substances around the accident site. Therefore the logic of the development of atomic energy is directed toward creating systems where this potential danger cannot manifest itself. E. Hemingway says in the novel "For Whom the Bell Tolls": "Safety means knowing how to avoid danger." Very true!

But the more systems there are to ensure safety and the more complex they become, the greater the probability of a failure....

Of course, in general the safety level in atomic energy is sufficiently high. The dangerous situations at AES's, which the designers strive to provide for, are highly unlikely. Given normal operation and good quality equipment, even several breakdowns should not lead to serious consequences affecting the health and safety of people living near the station. Still, the most unlikely cases must be taken into account, especially since it was one of these that occurred at the Chernobyl AES. The more complex the safety systems, the less credence can be given to the calculated probabilities.

Therefore another approach to the safety problem is now emerging, and this is examined in the article published here. [paragraph continues]

In my view, it is the correct view. It is the desire to make maximum use, for safety purposes, of the physics of the process itself, the property of the substance, and the geometry of the design. The new concept sets the goal of reducing the number of technical systems coming into operation in accident situations. That is an entirely natural step. But formerly it was hard to do; our knowledge was not great enough. After all, atomic energy is only just over 30 years old, and the physics of the process is highly complex and capacities are increasing all the time. Today a new concept can only be put into practice once there is a good understanding of the physical laws, the behaviour of materials, the interaction of liquids of various densities, and so forth. All this requires time, tests, and calculations, which could not be done in earlier days without the computers which are available today.

The new approach seems very interesting to me. I do not think these ideas will be the last. But even with the appearance of such reactors, atomic energy will not become absolutely safe. What does absolute safety mean? That you can operate it any way you like and use equipment of any quality, and nothing will happen? It is clear that even a system which is by its very nature far safer will nevertheless require accurate observance of all the regulation procedures and constant monitoring of the quality of materials, pipes, control systems, and so forth.

[Nikishin] In the West today one hears voices expressing extreme views and demanding virtually the elimination of the entire atomic energy industry. The article published here says that this "way out of the situation" is unrealistic, that there can be no going back. Is that the right idea?

[Legasov] Nuclear power did not come into mankind's life as a whim or the result of scientists' fantasies. It is a historically inevitable step. I would like to point out that people have moved from one form of energy to another in a strictly defined direction. From the rays of the sun, from timber (the first campfires), they went on to coal, oil, gas, and increasingly concentrated energy sources. And each transfer to a new energy source has meant substantial technical progress -- be it the development of metal smelting at the dawn of civilization, or the appearance of cars and aircraft in our time. It must be said that if we stopped all AES's now (and they produce 15 percent of the world's electricity), the quantity of coal, gas, or oil burned would immediately increase enormously. That would lead to more direct damage to people through the carcinogenic components given off by huge masses of burning fuel. Second, it would cause an environmental effect which overall would be even far more severe than a serious accident at an AES. In general, I would like to note that the main problem threatening people today lies not in the type of technology (nuclear, chemical or biological), but in the concentration of greater potential dangers in the hands of a small number of operators with unsufficiently reliable technical means of protection and control. An accident which has just happened in the United States -- the explosion of a tank of phosphorus, leading to the evacuation of tens of thousands of people -- is convincing confirmation of this. We do not need to combat this or that specific type of technology, but to increase the general level of safety of complex technical systems.

[Nikishin] So AES's are ecologically cleaner than thermal power stations, even if you take into account possible discharges of radioactive substances?

[Legasov] Indeed, a serious accident at an AES could remove a whole region, with a radius of 30-50 km, from normal life for a certain period. That means trauma and unhappiness for people, and the economic damage is enormous, too.

But it must not be forgotten how much land and forest area was saved from being submerged by building an AES instead of a GES. The AES also has a tremendous role in reducing the chemical pollution of the atmosphere which occurs during the operation of thermal power stations. In the absence of major accidents, the ecological cleanliness of AES's is indisputable.

[Nikishin] What is the basis for the increased safety of the so-called modular reactors?

[Legasov] The traditional view is that for reasons of economy, the capacity of a single unit must be relatively large -- around a million kilowatts or even more. But now arguments have emerged in favor of modular designs. Here a single module is relatively small: Its capacity is 100-150 megawatts. This question must be carefully studied. There is a natural desire to "break up" powerful units into smaller ones, so that an accident in one does not lead to serious consequences for another. Soviet and Western experts are working in this direction.

[Nikishin] How did foreign scientists and experts receive our country's recent appeal for international cooperation in the sphere of safety in the atomic energy industry?

[Legasov] As far as I know, foreign experts -- both in the socialist community countries and West European and American experts, in fact, all whom I have met with -- regard our country's proposals and the appeal by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on developing cooperation as correct, very timely, and absolutely necessary. This cooperation, incidentally, is also necessary in many other spheres of modern technology. Today standards of quality, safety standards, and the standard of design should be of an international nature. Many questions arise which require the utilization of the acumulated international experience.

COSMOS-1770 EXPLORATION SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD071135 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 7 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched on August 6, 1986 an earth satellite of the Cosmos series, Cosmos-1770. The satellite is carrying research equipment for continuing the exploration of outer space.

-- The initial period of revolution -- 86 minutes,
-- the maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 302 kilometres,
-- the minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 189 km,
-- inclination of the orbit -- 64.8 degrees.

The satellite also has on board:

-- a radio system for precise measurement of orbit elements,
-- a radio telemetry system for transmission to earth of data on the performance of instruments and research equipment.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally. The coordination computing control centre is processing in-coming information.

CEREMONIES, ARTICLES COMMEMORATE NAVY DAY

Sokolov Order of Day

PM311403 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jul 86 Second Edition p 1

[Text] USSR Minister of Defense Order of the Day No. 151, 27 July 1986, Moscow

Comrade sailors, soldiers, petty officers, and sergeants!

Comrade warrant officers and ensigns!

Comrade officers, admirals, and generals!

Comrade shipbuilders, ship repair workers, and defense industry workers!

Comrade veterans of the Navy!

Our country and its Armed Forces are today celebrating USSR Navy Day.

This year this festival is taking place in an atmosphere of profound changes and vigorous actions brought about by the 27th CPSU Congress' historic and innovative decisions.

Unanimously approving and fervently supporting the party's strategic course aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconmic development, the Soviet people have begun energetically implementing the great decisions adopted by the party congress.

As part of the USSR Armed Forces the Navy reliably defends Soviet people's creative labor and vigiliantly stands guard over out great motherland's sea borders.

Reactionary imperialist circles, launching war preparations on an increasingly broad scale, are continuing to fuel international tension. The United States and its NATO allies are pursuing a dangerous course aimed at undermining military-strategic parity and achieving nuclear missile superiority over the USSR. Manifestations of the imperialist policy of force and of crude interference in other state's internal affairs, developing into terrorist bandity, are on the increase. In these condidtions, Navy personnel, loyal to their military oath, are in constant readiness to repulse any aggression and honorably fulfill their patriotic and internationalist duty in effectively safeguarding the security of their motherland and the socialist community.

I greet and congratulate you all on your holiday -- USSR Navy Day!

I wish Navy personnel success in the fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, in combat and political training, in increasing their vigilance and combat readiness, and in improving their sea training and military skill.

I wish defense and shipbuilding industry workers great labor successes in creating modern combat hardware and weaponry for the Navy.

I wish Navy veterans success in their noble activity in the military-patriotic education of young people and in preparing them for military service in the USSR Armed Forces.

To mark USSR Navy Day I ORDER [word published in upper case]:

That a festive firework display be held today, 27 July 1986, at 2200 local time, in the Hero-City of Moscow, the capital of our motherland; in the capitals of the union republics; in the Hero Cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula, Smolensk, Murmansk; in the Hero-Fortress of Brest; and the fleets and flotillas.

Long live our great motherland -- the USSR!

Long live the Soviet people and its valiant Navy!

Glory to the CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister

Adm Makarov Speaks in Moscow

LD252226 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] A festive meeting of representatives of the Moscow public and servicemen of the capital's garrison, dedicated to USSR Navy Day, was held today in Moscow. Admiral Makarov, chief of the Main Staff of the Navy, spoke. The participants assured the Communist Party and Soviet people that sailors, united with servicemen of other branches of the Armed Forces and the armies of the Warsaw Pact, will continue to reliably preserve the great gains of socialism.

Adm Medvedov on Naval Arms Race

PM040706 Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by Admiral P. N. Medvedev, member of Navy Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate: "The Fatherland's 'Ocean Guard'"]

[Excerpts] Today our country is celebrating Navy Day for the 47th time. On this festive occasion Soviet people honor with love and pride our Navy personnel, naval veterans, shipbuilders and ship repairers, and defense industry workers who strengthen our state's naval might. The history of our Navy is closely linked with that of our socialist motherland. Revolutionary sailors were one of the party's strike detachments in the Great October Socalist Revolution. Many of us carry the image of the fighter in sailor's jacket and cap, girded with machinegun ammunition belts, as a symbol of courage and Bolshevik stoicism in the struggle for Soviet power. The Navy made a large contribution to the victory in the Great Patriotic War. In the fighting against the German fascist invaders and then the Japanese militarists, the Navy showed mass heroism.

Our country has a vital need of a strong, up-to-date Navy, becaus it is not only the world's largest continental power but also a great naval power. The sea's waves wash Soviet shores in the south, east, west and north over a total distance of approximately 40,000 KMS.

The Communist Party and Soviet Government firmly and consistently pursue a Leninist policy of peace. At the same time, as M.S. Gorbachev stressed at the 27th CPSU Congress, considering the complex international situation and the growing aggressiveness of reactionary imperialist circles, the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo devote unremitting attention to the country's defense capability and the combat might of the Armed Forces to prevent imperialist forces from gaining strategic superiority.

The Soviet Armed Forces are always ready to restrain any aggressor, be it on land or at sea.

In their implementation of an aggressive policy, the NATO countries give a prime role to their naval forces. Over the postwar period the United States has used its Navy more than 200 times to unleash wars and military conflicts. NATO does not conceal its aspiration to gain military superiority at sea in order to hold complete sway over the World Ocean. An extensive network of American naval bases has been developed in all ocean regions. American aircraft carriers and nuclear submarines constantly operate in the waters of the northeast Atlantic and the Norwegian Sea, in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and off the shores of the Near East. What is more, these operations are frankly aggressive in nature. The events of April this year, when deck aircraft from the U.S. 6th Fleet were used in a criminal air attack on sovereign Libya and in strikes against its innocent cities, are still fresh in our memories.

At present, more than half of U.S. strategic nuclear ammunition is deployed on American nuclear submarines. The majority of these submarines are on combat patrol in regions from where it would be possible to carry out nuclear strikes against objectives located in the heart of our country's territory.

All this compels Soviet naval personnel to increase their vigilance and combat readiness, persistently strive to master combat skills, and learn to conduct contemporary combat operations so as to allow no one to take us unawares.

In order to at least somehow justify the naval arms race, Western propaganda intimidates the world public with the development of the Soviet Navy and its increasing potential But our country's increased naval might is only a countermeasure.

The Soviet Union is a determined opponent of the militarization of the ocean. It has put forward a whole series of constructive initiatives aimed at reducing confrontation at sea. They include proposals on restricting the limits of patrolling by missile carrying submarines, completely demilitarizing the Indian Ocean, permanently ending the USSR and U.S. naval presence in the Mediterranean, and extending confidence measures to the seas and oceans.

Soviet ships have never attacked other countries' ships or shores or threatened anyone with attack. The actions of our Navy on the World Ocean are conditioned purely by the security interests of the Soviet state and its allies and by the interests of stabilizing the situation in troubled regions of the world.

The contemporary Navy is a complex military organism. Basically, it includes every arm of service in the necessary proportions. It is hard to overestimate the role played in contemporary naval combat operations by strategic and multipurpose nuclear submarines, naval aircraft, surface ships designed for various purposes, the marine infantry, and coastal missile units.

The most sophisticated and powerful warships today are the nuclear submarines. Within them are concentrated the most complex types of weapons and mechanisms, long-range missiles and self-targeting torpedoes, and sophisticated means of observing and detecting targets. They are capable of traveling unlimited distances for unlimited periods of time. Our nuclear powered vessels demonstrated this as much as 20 years ago, by completing the first group submarine around-the-world voyage in history.

Nevertheless, the strength of our Navy is not just based on its powerful equipment. Primarily, it lies in people -- in our remarkable sailors and petty offiers, warrant officers, officers, and admirals. [passage omitted]

Of course, it is impossible to enumerate every good ship and unit, but it is equally impossible not to mention certain collectives. The crew of the missile cruiser Slava, commanded by Captain 2d Rank V. Krikunov, delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress, is worthily greeting Navy Day. The cruiser rightly bears the title "excellent."

Other leading vessels include the aircraft-carrying cruiser Novorossiysk and the missile cruiser Groznyy, whose commanders -- Captain 1st Rank Ye. Litvinenko and Captain 2d Rank M. Pinchuk -- were also delegates to the party congress. The crew of the Guards large [antisubmarine warfare] ship Krazny Kavkaz of the Black Sea fleet works persistently, striving for success in combat training and socialist competition. [passage omitted]

The source of the Soviet Army and Navy's power and invincibility lies in the Communist Party's leadership and in the vital unity of the Armed Forces and the people. Naval personnel are linked by many vital threads to local party, Komsomol, and sovet organs, which spiritually enriches them and contributes to their deeper understanding of their duty to the party and the people. Educated in the spirit of great communist ideological commitment, patriotism and internationalism, naval personnel have an aware attitude to their military work and their social duty, and they are superior in moral, political, and psychological respects to their potential adversary. Closely rallied around the Leninist Communist Party, together with members of the other branches of the Armed Forces they reliably and vigilantly guard the peaceful, creative labor of the Soviet people and the achievements of socialism.

Adm Cheravin on Navy's Record

PM060726 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 30, 4 Aug 86 pp 6-7

[Article by Admiral Vladimir Chernavin, Navy commander in chief: "On Guard of the Homeland"]

[Text] The Soviet Union is a great sea power. The USSR's coastline is almost as long as the equator. On guard to defend the peaceful life of their homeland, Soviet sailors keep vigilant watch on the expanses of the World Ocean.

This year the officers ans men of the Soviet Navy celebrate their annual holiday (which has become a national holiday for all Soviet people) in the context of the political and labour enthusiasm inspired by the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

We are rightly proud of the glorious record of the Russian Navy, which celebrates its 290th-anniversary this year. Its victories at Hanko, Cesme, Navarino and Sinop, the valour and staunchness of Russian sailors in defence of Sevastopol and Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy, the immortal feats of the brig Merkuriy, the cruiser Varyag, the gunboat Koreyets, the torpedo boat Steregushchiy, and many other ships whose crews fought heroically against a numerically superior enemy at sea will never fade in the grateful memory of the people.

But we particularly cherish our navy's revolutionary traditons. Many Russian sailors were progressives. They were upoholders of advanced democratic ideas. Sailors in the Russian Navy revolted against the tsarist autocracy in Kronshtadt, Sevastopol, Vladivostok and Baku. Wearing cartridge belts slung over their shoulders, sailors of the Baltic Fleet were in the first ranks of those who took part in the assault on the Winter Palace. The cruiser Aurora is rightly regarded as a symbol of the triumphant October Socialist Revolution. [paragraph continues]

During the Civil War in the early years of Soviet power sailors heroically fought the enemy in the Baltic, Caspian, Black and White seas and the Sea of Azov. They also fought on land in Red Army units.

In 1921, acting on a proposal from Lenin the Tenth Congress of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) passed a special resolution on the reconditioning of existing warships for the navy "depending on the Soviet Republic's general situation and the available material resources, and on the recruitment of personnel devoted to the revolution for them." Before the outbreak of the Great Patriotic War (1941-45) the Soviet Baltic, Northern, Pacific and Black Sea fleets and four separate forces were engaged in vigorous combat training. They comprised three battleships, seven light cruisers, 54 destroyers and flotilla leaders, 22 patrol ships, 80 minesweepers, 287 motor torpedo boats, 212 submarines, a naval air arm of some 2,800 aircraft and 260 coastal artillery batteries. Together they formed an impressive force.

Nazi Germany's perfidious attack on the U.S.S.R. did not take the Soviet Navy unawares. Though the Luftwaffe bombed many of our naval bases, our navy did not lose a single warship or aircraft as a result of the first raids. The officers and men of the Baltic, Black Sea and Northern Fleets countered the enemy's treacherous attack with fighting skill, stamina and heroism. It was no wonder that as early as August 1941 pilots of the naval air arm bombed Berlin.

During the Second World War, our naval forces defended naval bases and separate coastal sectors, sent landing parties, and assisted fronts and armies near the coast in the execution of offensive and defensive operations. Close to half a million deck officers, NCOs and men fought successfully on the land fronts. In the theatres of naval operations the enemy constantly felt the painful blows delivered by our submarines, surface ships and naval air arm. The naval forces with an overall deadweight of over 3 million tons. This means that dozens of enemy divisions, thousands of tanks, artillery pieces and aircraft failed to reach the battlefront and could not be committed to action when the enemy needed them most.

Here is a case in point. In January 1945 the submarine S-13 under Aleksandr Marinesko intercepted and sank the nazi battleship Wilhelm Gustloff. The Wehrmacht lost 7,000 officers and men, including 4,000 trained submarine officers and ratings for 70 u-boats.

After the second world war, aggressive imperialist circles headed by the U.S. ignored its lessons. At first they secretly and then overtly started to hatch new plans for war against the U.S.S.R. and other socialist countries. Our country was rapidly being surrounded by a network of military bases. The imperialists were hammering together one aggressive military bloc after another.

Today the U.S. is spending hundreds of billions of dollars on the arms race and this includes naval hardware. The U.S. Navy is being expanded along two lines: the buildup of strategic nuclear-missile systems and of general-purpose forces. The World Ocean has been turned into a base from which to prepare for an aggressive war against the U.S.S.R. and other socialist countries.

To counter imperialist intrigues, in the mid-1950s the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet government passed a decision on the construction of a powerful ocean-going fleet armed with nuclear missiles. Scientists, designers, enginers, technicians and workers -- in fact the whole of the Soviet people -- contributed to its creation. Within a brief space of time Soviet sailors were equipped with hardware and weaponry enabling them to accomplish major operational and strategic missions and oppose aggression from the oceans.

To ensure the country's security against a surprise attack today the Soviet government has been compelled to take effective measures. Washington cannot afford to ignore the grave consequences of the retaliatory blows that will be struck from the oceans should the aggressor venture to unleash a nuclear war.

The main strike force of the Soviet Navy are atom-powered submarines and aircraft carrying long-range missiles. These naval weapons are characterized by tremendous destructive power, high mobility and capability for warfare on a global scale.

Surface ships have changed beyond recognition. We now have aircraft carrying cruisers of the Kiev class and nuclear-powered cruisers of the Kirov class. The air arm, which is part of the navy, can help secure victory in practically any major operation. Its purpose is to hit surface, submarine and air targets and also to conduct long-range reconnaissance at sea. All modern weaponry is manned by excellently trained personnel, including the marines.

Today the worthy successors to the combat glory of older generations of Soviet sailors keep watch on the high seas. They are living up to their duty in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans, as well as in the Arctic. They navigate along difficult, often unexplored routes and are training to secure victory in the most complicated operational and tactical situations, and to wage radio electronic and all other modern ways of warfare.

Commanders, political organs, staffs and Party organizations and concentrating sailors' efforts on raising the level of combat readiness, the proficiency and quality of all combat training, as well as on complete mastery of modern weaponry and other fighting equipment. This is a continuous process inasmuch as the sophistication of warfare calls for constant perfection of combat training.

The Soviet Navy has been constantly extending its contracts with the fraternal navies and armies of the Warsaw Treaty member countries. The Allied fleets are becoming more experienced in combat training and political education. In the course of combined exercises and manoeuvres coordination of action between ships, and the fighting skill of the crews are being improved. As brothers-in-arms, the servicemen of the socialist countries have been cementing their friendship.

On Soviet Navy Day many of the crews are far from their home shores. They are carrying out an important internationalist mission and doing their patriotic duty. People all over the world know that Soviet warships ply the seas to curb the imperialists and frustrate their hegemonic, predatory ambitions, and not to launch aggression, build up tension or exert military pressure on other peoples. Proudly flying the Soviet state flag at sea and in the oceans, Soviet warships demonstrate their readiness to safegurad their homeland.